Hollenbeck Family History

Other Geneology

1630 - 1900

Colonists 1630-1665

Hollenbeck
Vos Burg
Van Ness
Wemple
Wessels
Ten Eyck

Frontiersmen 1700-1900

Upper New York Valleys
Land Reform—200 years
Revolutionary War
Homesteading Nebraska

By
Herb H. Hollenbeck

1963

HOLLENBECK FAMILY HISTORY
by
Herbert H. Hollenbeck
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INTRODUCTION

My interest in family history was not aroused, but was similar to the average person's, until 1946 when planning an eastern pleasure trip by automobile, I decided to visit the birthplaces of my respective grandfathers, Baker and Hollenbeck and while there to learn something of the family history.

It may be apparent that I have little aptitude for writing. I find it difficult to procede on this family research in an organized manner. One of the deterring factors is the lack of money for this rather expensive hobby. However, I have a plan worked out for getting the information into understanding order. The writings will be in sections as separate interests may require. It will be in notebook form in such a way that a new section may be added from time to time. In the place of any unfinished section will be enough notes to advise the reader about what to expect there and where to find information that is currently available. By this plan, the writer will have accomplished something by consolidating his notes and making it possible for someone at a later date to continue the work.

I have just completed, April 1963, a booklet covering a series of Wyoming hunting and fishing true stories, where I tell of experiences of men and horses, in the past twenty years.

I have corresponded since 1946 with several geneologists, both amateur and professional, who are recognized for their competence and thoroughness. These are all older people, some of whom may already have died since my last correspondence three years ago and it is imperative that I soon finish what I have started or I may have to find new sources of information, which is hard to do at this distance from New York (for Hollenbecks) and Pennsylvania (for Bakers). There will be notes, references and reasons for everything entered from these manuscripts. The references and reasons will be similar to that used by the better geneologists with whom I have exchanged notes. The reader may check the references. He is now reminded, that should he find a doubtful entry or reference, that sometimes a complete study of all information surrounding this said entry will be required, to understand the placing of such. The customs and habits of the times are important and continuously changing. Sometimes there appears in a family an unusual name such as Baltas in Hollenbeck's and Myndert and Barent in the Vosburgs. Sometimes the name is a surname of an ancestor or the name of a locality or town. I refer you to the section Jonathan Pearson, dealing with names and related customs.

In my correspondence with people who search for family records, I find that most people are indifferent and that they don't know much about their ancestors. This could be because they don't know how to go about it to

search for authenic records. Here are some of the ways to search. A family living in a certain locality leaves the following records. In the County Court House are found: assessment for taxes, Census records, wills, court records, deeds for exchange of property. In the Churches may be found records of births, deaths, marriages. In the Archives in Washington may be found records for military service and immigration data. In the colonial states are organizations such as Mayflower Society and Daughters of American Revolution (D.A.R.). These organizations have for the benefit of their members and following generations gathered a great deal of history of early families, with births, marriages, deaths and war records and placed these records in State Libraries and Archives. Dutch Settlers Society is another.

January 18, 1960

The years roll by and once again I am continuing my study of the Hollenbeck family history. Most of the records have been found In New York state. This is where the first settlements were. This time I intend to gather all my notes, the most reliable records and other data and to the best of my ability, write my conclusions.

Here I wish to mention briefly my own history and that of my wife's folks. I was born June 21, 1910 near Ansley, Nebraska. My two sisters were also born there--Ethel, Oct. 22, 1908, Sara, March 31, 1922. Father was born near Holdrege where his father homesteaded about 1878. Mother was daughter of Thompson Baker, who homesteaded near Westerville in 1878 and he was Custer County's first sheriff. Elsewhere may be found a more detailed account of both father and mother's families. My wife Hazel's father, Andrew Allen came from Dublin, Ireland about 1880, when he was a year old, came to Custer County about 1884. In 1906 married Edna Mills, daughter of Febus Mills. Febus having homesteaded near Westerville in 1878 and he had immigrated shortly before him from England.

I started farming the first year of the great drouth of the thirties, 1931, near Westerville. By August 1941, I had had enough of the continuous drouth and started westward about August 18th driving a 1930 model, Chevrolet and sought to find a more kindly climate for farming. I intended to go to Oregon, but stopped on the way to see friends at Riverton, Wyoming and that's where I dropped the anchor, for I bought an irrigated farm near Riverton and Pavillion on August 23. It has since proven that I made a very poor choice of farm areas (central Wyoming). Incidently, the same spring I moved from Nebraska, 1942--the drouth broke and rains began about six weeks after we moved away on March 3. How about that? But life in this country has been interesting and very rewarding, even though farming was poor financially. I had many enterprises and managed to live comfortably.

Our crops were always as good as the soil would allow in a practical sense, and sheep and cattle did well. The economic possibilities are too poor in areas like this, even with good crops every year.

In 1957, September, we quit farming and bought Cecil Wood's farm house and other seven rental houses on six acres of land. On this extra land we built a trailer court which we did at an opportune time as the uranium industry was getting under way and the oil business was growing too. Our tenants tell us that this court is one of the best in the Rocky Mountain area. There is more satisfaction in doing something that people like and appreciate than being a farmer and not having your work appreciated. I am thinking of the builder, carpenter, brick layer, painter, singer, actor, teacher or preacher whose work is appreciated when he is skillful and does well, but the farmer is at the bottom of the totem pole at this time.

Since the reader can probably detect a feeling of dissatisfaction, I might as well include a bit of my philosophy about the so-called farm problem. Kinowing full well that history often upsets the best predictions, I shall nevertheless risk making a few general forecasts.

To begin with, it is my original thought and conclusion from studying human history that any group of people with like interests in a competitive economy must either be well organized, or must have friends in high places in the government to help protect their interests, or that group will be exploited by the rest of the organized people to a point--that point is where it begins to hurt the general economy. Farmer's are in that position now, and there are other groups, too. Farmers can make big gains toward equality in class and income by organizing their propaganda, public relations, tactful education schemes or choose your own words. I see no reason why areas cannot be accurately classified as to their economic potential or possibilities using present practices or improved methods and ideas. Many other businesses have all possibilities considered and graphed as to their potential business chances. Mining, banking, chain stores--these businesses know before they spend large sums of money what their chances are.

A classification of farm areas done by joint consideration between a local appraising committee and members of a group educated in economics. Such classification would cause big changes; for the psychology is tremendous. When people see an idea in print and see it often, they begin to respect it, especially if it makes sense. Under the strictly competitive system which Ezra Benson seeks to re-establish, there are many farm areas, large ones too, that will fair similar to the individual farmer. Many areas would lose out under pressure of competition between areas, as does farmer against farmer. Once an area is abandoned, especially on irrigation projects, it would be costly to re-construct the general condition in later years. Many areas in the United States must be in a questionable marginal classification. I know that this area positively is. The Midvale Project can't survive under the Benson plan. This area should be abandoned for it only increases the farm surplus and the average farmer merely wastes his skill and years of life. If all such marginal areas are abandoned, the surplus would diminish swiftly. The Soil Bank is a step along that line, (rather than price control angle) and could have worked for the farmer's benefit if attempted on a large scale. Benson would have found it difficult to get enough money for the project and this is because he burned his bridges, selling his anti-farmer ideas to the public and Congress; but still he could have avoided price-supports. Rather than have sliding scale, low supports, it's better to have none then the re-action would bring forth more thinking and faster. It's hard to make a farm plan work, when the administration wants it to show up poorly. The farmer needs friends to-day. Benson sought to divide the various agricultural interests and particularly the cattlemen from the others. He is doing a good job for the people he's working for. If I'm out on a limb, how soon will I fall? Increased consumption solution by 1970 will become 1980, etc. That's all time will tell.

February 1962

Now it is the Common Market of Europe to be studied further--

HOLLENBECK FAMILY HISTORY

In searching for records through Historical Societies, State and County Archives Dept. it seems to be the practice to quote liberally from the many books and publications of historical nature that are available. In the following records and explanatory paragraphs will of necessity be many entries and statements quoted directly or indirectly from someone's writings. It is common practice to classify the records as reliable or unreliable, according to the experiences of other geneolists. Since none of this material is intended to be altered in it's meaning, I trust that none of the authors quoted nor their heirs will object to the general use of their information.

One frustrating obstacle in the study of these New York and Pennsylvania ancestors is not being able to see the country nor to study maps of the different communities. What a help it would be to have all the old church sites and village sites with connecting roads and streams on a map spread out on a desk before you; also all the early land grants, counties and sub-divisions.

Of what value is history? Sometimes I am impressed by the opportunity, that an individual may have, who loves to write and do research work. He may search back through history 500 to 1000 years and point out living conditions, important situations that directly affect and indeed mold the human character. The re-searcher may see where human behavior and human government charted it's course to a higher plain, or faltered and became static for another 100 years. Ten centuries upon ten centuries of human living, thinking, suffering and self-government was needed to succeed the European peoples from the wheel to the space ship, from caves to Federal Housing.

Then I am told more and more each year that there is no difference between the African race and the European race except the color; that we should mix the races and that we should be ashamed to hold out for segregation of the two races. If this latter concept is true, then my proud re-search work has been in vain and so probably was Plato's.

It was in the fall of 1946 that I visited the Mohawk Valley and Hudson River where the Hollenbecks first appeared in the United States according to the records. The Hollenbeck name along with the Van Ness, Van Buren, Van Hoesen, Vos Burgh, Van Loon, Van der Zee, Bronck (Bronx), Ten Eyck, Stoats, Klauw, Collier, Jansen, Rensselser, and Wessels, was among the Dutch immigrants and there were many other nationalities among the colonists, that cleared first timber along the Hudson and erected permanent dwellings and villages. Settlement began in earnest about 1630.

Many of the records concerning the early Hollenbecks on the Hudson River were preserved in the records and handbooks of Rev. Justus Falkner a Lutheran, whose service to his fellowmen along the Hudson began in 1704 and continued until his death in the fall of 1723. Justus Falkner was born November 22, 1672 at Dresden, capitol of Electoral Saxony, the home state of the Falkners. The ordination of Justus Falkner took place November 24, 1703. His church was to be in New York City and he

became a traveling missionary up the Hudson valley over one hundred miles to Albany. Water travel in those days was best.

The Lutherans in New York, to whom he was to minister, had their origin to a large extent in that northern fringe of flat country and their Dutch was tinged with the Frisian speech, which still lingered, fading into the Danish of the colonists from still further north. Husuna, Witbeck, Falkenburg, Hollenbeck, Eckenfoerde were not just names to him. He knew just what sort of places they were. Later when he met Volckert Van Witbeck, Frans Van Husum, Abram Van Volckenburg, Jan Hollenbeck, the names would conjure up the picture of snug villages on the great northern plain, Netherlands, now Germany.

It so happened that in the communities that Falkner visited regularly administering to the Spiritual needs of his people, there was the first generation, the three sons of Casper Jacobsen Hollenbeck who left a will in 1685 and died 1703, the year before Falkner paddled up the Hudson for the first time.

In a community near Klinkenberg (sounding hill or echo hill) a high rock cliff beside the Hudson (noted for echo's) lived Jacob Caspersen Hollenbeck, son of immigrant Casper Jacobse. These three brothers: Jacob Caspersen, Jan Caspersen, and Isaac Caspersen, all Lutherans, were the sons of Casper Jacobsen from Holebeck in Schleswig, the old carpenter of Beverwick. Jacob lived near Klinchenburg, Jan across the river near Loonenburg (now Athens) and Isaac the youngest at Albany.

Loonenburg village was located on the original patent of Caniskeek, as early as 1660. Jan Van Loon, having acquired two-thirds interest in the patent by July 4, 1700. His estate was called Loonenburg. After 1800, Yankee promoters laid out a town on this estate which they named Athens, which name it still bears.

When Falkner journeyed up the Hudson on his first trip in spring of 1704, he saw the house of Jan Van Loon near the waters edge. The old home is still there. Reference here to the chart of Jan Caspersen where the substancial stone house believed to still stand, had inscription 1710 on it and I. K. and R.M.H. (Ian Kaspersen and Rachel Hoff Meyer).

On this same exploring trip he saw near Klingenburg the small stone house of Jacob Hollenbeck near the river. On a gentle slope behind the house, an orchard was just coming into bloom. This orchard was to become the burial place for Jacob Caspersen Hollenbeck, his wife Hendryka Dreeper, their children, and their negro slaves Hugo, rough, unmarked stones were gravemarkers. Survivors were expected to remember and pass on the knowledge of identity of each grave. A few of these old gnarled trees still live and others that sprouted up from the stumps.

In the spring of 1705, Falkner called a community meeting in Jacobs stone house--this was to become one of his parishes. Here is an account from Falkner's notes, with imagination added. He held a service at Klingenberg farm, to which the neighbors gathered from both sides of the river. All around the stone house of Jacob Caspersen Hollenbeck were parked the various means of transportation which had brought them. Along the river bank were

Yltslugar bellsiv tenklar ardd saltimmoo ahd nl ddd bemaqed

Yltslugar bellsiv tenklar ardd saltimmoo ahd nl ddd bemaqed

ddll ohd ew ylf "ehdoed ahd to ebeew fanhimmo ..

tied the boats of those who had come by water. Behind the house the horses were tied. The high wheeled carts were there, too.

Inside the building while the service was going on, the faithful were crowded into every inch of floor space, the younger Lutherans perched on the steep ladder-like stairs which gave access to the loft in which the young Hollenbeck's slept. The Van Loons were there, the Albertsens, the Colliers, and other Hollenbecks from Coxackie and Jan from above Loonenburg.

Around Albany in 1705 after seventy years of developement was a land of well kept farms. Near Coxsackie where Jan Caspersen Hollenbeck lived it was settled about 1660. Quoting Falkner, "Jan Caspersen (my line) had done very well in the twenty-odd years he had lived in Coxsackie. Part of his luck he had married and part of it was industry. His wife was Rachael daughter of William Hoffmeyer. Willim was born in Brazil. His widowed mother, mother, Geertruy Hieronymises, had brought him to Rensselaerwyck when he was just a lad. She had married, as her second husband, Jackem Wessels. These two were characters in their own right having many times appeared in the dutch local court and thus leaving many records.

Willem was a problem child. When only a boy he was convicted of bootlegging beer to the Indians. He never really settled down after he married. Domine Arnzius tried to use him for a voorleser, but his step-father locked the church and held on to the key on Sunday mornings, when Willem's Saturday night binge rendered him unfit to read the service. Willem was still around in 1687 when he appeared as a witness to the will of Michael Collier. Willem had two daughters, Catherine, who married Pieter Lassen of the "Long Reach" and Rachael who married Jan Caspersen Hollenbeck, our direct ancestor. Jan bought the place at Coxsackie from Martin Gerritsen Van Bergen. It is quite possible that old Geertruy financed her grand daughter's husband in the purchase of the property in 1680 When the matriarch died she left her estate to "my son Jan Caspersen".

Family names were beginning to become fixed in the Hudson Valley in Falkners time. The early settlers came from countries where name systems differed. There were some who brought family names along with them. For instnace: Albert Bratt came from Frederickstadt in Norway, bringing a family name with him. In Albany he was often called "de Norman". Some of his descendants are called Bratt and Braite. The descendants of his son Jan Albertsen are called Jansen. One of his sons "Storm" was nicknamed Van der Zee (of the sea) because he was born during a storm at sea and his descendants are Van der Zees.

It was nearly a century after the first settlers when families had settled down to fixed names and customs of naming. This was necessary to clarify the records that had begun already to be important and immense.

There was a character in the 1650's who built the house in which Falkner visited Jan Caspersen Hollenbeck, and he was the only settler of Coxsackie killed by the Indians. No one knows what his family name was. He is referred to as Jan Andriesen, as Jan Vos Dublin, and Jantje de Irlander (Johnny the Irishman).

Isaac Caspersen Hollenbeck was the youngest of the three brothers and

he died at Albany in 1709, January 10th at the age 49 years--so born 1660. Falkner stayed up river that winter to be near the dying Isaac.

That winter of 1708-1709 is famous for it's severity. It was worse in Europe where many trees and grape vineyards died. Birds froze in flight. Hudson river froze over to it's mouth. Isaac was deacon of Lutheran Church in Albany. Jan Caspersen was one of two elders in Coxsackie Church, the two elders being next to the minister himself. Jacob was a deacon at the Klinckenburg Church.

Jacob's daughter Mary was 17 years old when she died in 1711. She had become the sweetheart of Justus Falkner who was 39 then, and had never married. Her death was very disheartening to Falkner and thereafter he became less interested in the Klinckenburg community.

Here are more remarks relative to the severe winter of 1709. The Rhineland in Germany had in 1708 been victim to periodic devastating French invasions. It had religious troubles and when the terrible history making winter of 1708-1709 came, many refugees were already on the move. Joshua Kocherthal collected a small party of emigrants and took them to London. The Queen supplied them with passage to and land in the New America, where they arrived at Quassaick Hill by the Hudson. Rude shelters were erected and the life of the City of Newburgh began. The heads of families made an agreement that each should have a strip of land running back two miles from the river across the high flat, about fifty acres. The larger trees that were felled, served for the erection of a log house. The cleared space was prepared for the first planting in the virgin soil.

This bit of history is to illustrate the causes of emigration and problems facing the colonist on his arrival at his journey's end.

The stage setting for the Hollenbeck and Argersinger play enacted in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries.

Tryon was a large early county, later subdivided into Montgomery and others. Still later, 1836, Fulton county was taken from Montgomery. Fonda, a town in now Fulton County was once Caughnawaga. Athens, further down the River was once Loonenburgh.

The writer regrets he is at a loss in elaborating on these areas. I'm willing to try, but just don't know enough about the localities. It is surprising how little the average resident of the historic area knows about his own community.

In the Revolutionary War in Albany County, Militia 8th Reg. were listed the following Hollenbeck's--John--Andries, Dirck, Henry, Jacob, Jeroan, John J, John R., John W., John Wm. Matties, Matties, Jr., Michael Robert, Samuel, William. What they did or where they fought I don't know. Revolutionary War records can be obtained from War Dept. Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.

Revolutionary War records of Argersingers--John Baltus Argersinger, the immigrant fought on side of the colonies. His sons John and Phillip were loyalists.

JOHN GLENN'S RIDE

FOUNDATION OF PUBLIC OPINION

Yesterday I wrote a few remarks about how people lived in Colonial days; to-day, February 20, 1962 was the real beginning of the space age. John Glenn rode a space-ship three times around the world at 17,500 miles per hour. These space and rocket efforts have increased in number and improved in the past few years, until some of the awe inspiring shock had moderated to just intense curiosity. I won't attempt to describe how such things are done except to say that it is the product of a wonderful vast industry in which the mastery of electronics and good organization played a major part. History gives us ample evidence that war and threat of war is the direct cause of much of civilizations great mechanical achievements, or put differently, war motivates people to the great effort needed to accomplish the impossible. A great many people are wondering if the space race will ruin our economy and dissipate our natural resources. The present cold war with Russia seems to demand that we get in a position where Russia cannot win mastery of the world by just ultimatum by threat of power and disaster.

Now here is a bit of philosophy and prophecy. I think it very likely that when the nations of the world really take to space, it could be joint efforts or God-forbid by one ruling world power. Russia must change to be more like United States and United States by force of economics will get more like Europe until they are enough alike that war will be unthought of. then the conquest of space. (This was written the day before Russia suggested joint effort.) I have been more confident that a total nuculear war will be avoided. This is because the United States is advancing swiftly to terrible retoliatory capability. A war of gases, however is possible, and so of course the war of ideas will continue. The principle of the European Common Market may take some causes out of warfare. Three years ago I remarked to Nyle Pickinpaugh that the space race might force us into regimented economy and government.

A democracy cannot remain so, unless the majority of the people are capable of understanding the problems of economy and government. People need more education in social science and economics. They are not getting it fast enough and this is why I propose a National Foundation of Public Opinion. The questions would demand and encourage social study from the library of the Foundation. Congress would charter and keep a watchful eye on such an organization. Congressmen would also individually watch the trends that developed. Now my idea is launched. Will it orbit over the tracking stations or get lost in space?

Perhaps a few more words of explanation since I propose the Foundation of Public Opinion. The Opinion poll carried on three existing social organizations would determine the questions to be asked and the change from year to year. It would have no law making power, but educational only. It would choose it's own top questions and material would be available from Congressional approved stock of information. The cost would be great--so would the end result.

In the 18th century, men of community and village often gathered at public meetings at the school house, Sunday dinners, or the General Store. Chairs and benches were needed in those days. In the debates men understood fairly well the points they were trying to make. The economics and problems of the day were much easier for the average person to understand than now, and this was when they were eager to learn. To-day the understanding of economics and social study is probably even less than the knowledge of space-flight, though it is much more important than space-flight.

In the early thirties, were a few years when men and women's minds were often occupied with problems of government and economics, which were and are inseparable. These critical years demanded thought and action. It naturally brought on pioneering ideas which were called liberal. In these years, the people were still trying to understand, and these years to me, apparently saw the last of the group discussion, the individual to individual debating sessions that added so much to public interest.

Leadership now comes from the various media of communication. People vote, but they are being led, and they quote not themselves, but someone else.

A National Foundation of Public Opinion can be accomplished in two ways. It can immerge in full blossom by "high level" leadership in an era when liberal proposals are in favor, or it possibly could develope step by step, state by state, until it becomes attractive nationally. It is already sixteen years overdue.

The more likely means is "high level" leadership. Anyway it is more desireable in my opinion to educate people in economics and social science through greatly increased school education or combined with a means like a public poll, than it is to approach the public in editorial appeals and through clever radion and T. V. commentators.

TRANSLATIONS

Miscellaneous

(Including War Records, addresses, notes and land grants.)

The Albany Court minutes down to 1686 were in Dutch. Thereafter in English.

Court minutes of Rensselaerwick

Court minutes of Fort Orange and Beverwick 1652-1656

Court minutes of combined court of Albany, Renn, and Schen. translated by A.J.F. Van Laer in book published by University of State of New York. Holland Society active in translating New York Reformed Dutch Church records.

The Hudson River Dutch speech was not consistantly good Holland Dutch, but in areas was tinged with "Frisian" speech, verging on Danish that came with Schleswig people, among which were Hollenbecks. The English language became the adopted tongue after about 1775. As early as 1707 when English minister Barcloy came to Albany, many Dutch joined his throng to give their children training in English speech and habits.

There were many languages spoken up and down the Hudson from earliest settlement. At Mary Hills' June 1709 Wedding in Newburgh (a new settlement of only a few months), it looks as if three days were spent in celebration and what a racket!! High Dutch, low Dutch, Broad Scotch, Irish Brogue, Yankee Twang (already developing), and other broken English filled the air. Babies were baptised. Mary and John Jacob Pletel were married and the social life of Newburgh got off to a flying start.

ADDRESSES AND NOTES

War Department, Adjutant Generals offices, Washington

Church records, Pres. Johnstown before 1817, Public Library

Jacob Casper Hollenbeck exchanged land near Normanskill 1682 -- taken from Gazetter.

Arch Hollenbeck and Sons near Gloverville

W. J. Sheehan, 3rd Floor (Fonda?)

Hollenbeck wills:

Michael	1850	4- 74	Johnstown Courthouse
John	1854	5-144	
John	1857	5-144	
Baltus	1859	5-204	

John Hollenbeck, 1793, worked on roads five days, in Duncan district, from William Richardsons by Michael's clearing to town line to pay taxes. Mc Martin, overseer. Johnstown Courthouse

First Grants 1708

St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Johnstown 1825 (1762)
Methodist, Johnstown 1829
Protestant, St. John Episcopal 1815
St. Mathew Lutheran (West Pirth Lutheran Corners)
Pres. no record Archives of Lutheran of Amsterdam, Bethlehem, Pa.

John Hollenbeck -- Omaha, Nebraska (?) filed legal procedure, advertising, etc., Johnstown Courthouse. Edith G. Grand Daughter: brother, Celick W. Brown, Library -- Gloverville

Early Grants:

Patents of lands to be sold Jan 1822--Secretary of State, Albany

Denver Library Letter: There was a large tract of land in Greene County New York known as the "Hollenbeck Patent". This land was taken up by Smith Hollenbeck and his two brothers who came from Holland (Landmarks of Albany County, ed, by Amasia J. Parker: Pt. 3, P. 196).

Johannes Hollenbeck, August 24, 1717 or June 25, 1719, 1000 acres Albany, New Greene. This is called the Freehold patent and is on both sides of the Catskill in Cairo--Durham and Greenville.

Daniel Hollenbeck and nine others--March 24, 1762, 10,000 acres. This patent is commonly called Mapletown, bounded by Van Zandt, W. by Hosick patent.

This is the letter to Lander Librarian which I presumed she used to obtain the "World of Justus Falkner" from a library in the east someplace in February 1957.

"In regard to the card and information you just received from the New York State Library, I wish to give you more information and reasons why I requested those books listed on the card.

In October 1946, I called at the office of W. J. Sheehan in charge of the Department of History and Archives at Fonda, New York. There I got many pages of church records, as well as the names and authors of the books that I am now trying to get. My project is writing my family history and in hunting records I have sent to New York State Library for photostat copies--have corresponded with the following people: Mrs. C. C. Shaffer, 570 Western Ave., Albany 3, N. Y., Miss Bertha L. McMillan, 31 West Main St., Phelps, N. Y., Gertrude Barber, New York City, Old Dutch Settler's Society of Albany, the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, New York and many others, but since 1948 I haven't worked on the history until this winter. (1957)

The Hollenbecks are traced back to before 1650 in the Hudson River Valley and the names of Argersinger Van Ness and Vos Burgh are early names. I am trying to finish up several of these manuscripts and include any interesting background to the lives of these early ancestors. That is the reason for the valuable history books that I am seeking. I'm getting this history only for the benefit of my relatives. I also intend to leave a copy with the Old Dutch

Settler's Society or in the archives of the New York State Library.

I may ask Senator Joseph P. O'Mahoney whom I know, to write a note of reference to the New York State Library at Albany. I'd like for you to write there again and you may enclose this letter."

MILITARY RECORDS

John (Baltus) Argersinger immigrant certificate of pay issued to John Ergasinger for services as private in Captain Hermanus Mabee's Company of Col. Frederick Fisher's Regiment of Tryon County Militia (Mohawk District) Original record burned. ref. Roster of State Troops printed in State Archives, Vol. 1, p. 368. Documents relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York, vol. 15.

John Argersinger -- son of John Baltus. He was a loyalist in the Revolutionary War as is found on page 369 of "Lunenburgh" by Dr. Canniff, in Appendix B, "Roll of the Second Battalion of the King's Royal Regiment of New York," "The Settlement of Upper Canada" appear names John Argussiger and Philip Argussiger. The roll is mentioned on p. 439 of the Canniff book and is printed in the Appendix with the date February 28, 1784. On page 669, the names are written John Arginsinger and Philip Argussiger. Reference--State Library, Albany, New York. The Royal Regiment of New York was under the command of Sir John Johnson.

Fires that confused the search for early actors----

I was told in 1946, by an Arch Hollenbeck, living near Johnstown that the family Bible in his line was destroyed by fire. I have not traced Arch, and his line to place him, but like most people, he didn't know much about his ancestors.

There was a fire in New York State Capitol in 1911 in which many records were burned. The early records of the Immigration, Part of New York City were reported lost in a fire.

In Agriculture to-day is a trend for larger estates.

Interesting, then to note that in Europe and early Colonial days in the United States, large estates were the common thing.

Settlement of New York started with many very large land grants, presumably to favorites or those old world citizens capable of managing such affairs. But Democracy started to work immediately and as the years went by, the natural greed and desire of the landlords to collect more and more rent from their tenants, some on 99 year basis, caused a series of demonstrations, that resulted 200 years later in a complete breakdown into smaller private or individual farms. There is, it appears to me, a similar situation in our big business of to-day. Laborers through demonstration are getting a bigger share of profits "from the large estate". But of Agriculture?

BRIEF CHART OF HOLLENBECKS

The Hollenbecks date from the earliest Dutch settlement of Albany County. Tradition is that Henrick Halenbeck was a sailor on the "Half Moon" with Hudson on his first voyage, 1609, up the Hudson River. (unproven)

I Jacob Halenbeck (Hollenbeck) lived in Holland

II Casper Jacobse Halenbeck--immigrated to America about 1650.
- Wife Lysbeth
- Children
  1. Jacob Caspersen
  2. Jan Caspersen (ours)
  3. Isaac

III Jan Caspersen Hallenbeck born about 1655--buried Dec. 28, 1730
- Wife Rachel Willemse Hoffmeyer
- Children
  1. Willem (William)Janse
  2. Casper Janse
     and others

IV Willem Janse
- Wife Feitje (Sophia) Van Vechten
- Child
  1. Jan (2nd son)

V Jan, son of William married his step sister
- Wife Cornelia (Van Deusen) Hoes
- Son
  1. Johannes

VI Johannes
- Wife Marytje James
- Son
  1. Johannes (born Feb. 14, 1751

VII Johannes
- Wife Anna Margaret Argersinger
- Son
  1. Baltus (born 1787)

VIII Baltus (married about 1808)
- Wife Mary Argersinger
- Son
  1. Jacob

IX Jacob
- Wife Maria Van Ness
- Son
  1. Andrew

X Andrew

XI Hub Herbert J. B. June 30, 1884

XII Herb Herbert B. June 21, 1910 Sons: Andrew B. 9-28-37
Dennis B. 10-4-43

THE HOLLENBECKS

In the early colonial days along the Hudson lived people of many nationalities. There was German, Dutch, English, Irish, Scotch, but more Dutch than any other. Dutch was the predominant language mixed with other native speech from wherever they happened to come from in Europe. The Hollenbecks came from Holebeck Schleswig on the northern fringe of the flat country in what is now Germany. Many centuries ago it was part of Netherlands, also was a part of Denmark at one time.

There is also a Hollenbeck branch of German origin who are found in Pennsylvania. I received a letter years ago from one of this family whom I had written. I never learned where in Germany they came from or when. It might be interesting to know more about this family in regard to the family name. I have always thought it probable that the Hudson River Hollenbecks got their name from the town or community of Holebeck or Holenbeck in the Netherlands. It was a common practice in those days.

In the colonial days the people in some communities were very clannish it seems. This was caused by the language and customs that they had in common. Because of religious reasons or to escape the tyranny and unfairness of large landlords or because they just needed more room, families and groups of people would venture on out a little further, up another valley perhaps and start another settlement on the frontier. In those crowded, clannish settlements it was quite common for cousins to marry cousins and various other inter-marriage was practiced. This adds to the confusion when searching for records. I find very little inter-marriage after about 1800 to 1840. By this time, people were moving westward in great numbers, as well as to the back country of the eastern states. Customs were changing; the westward surge was irresistable as the native Indians were crowded further and further back. Steam boats and railroads unlocked the middle west.

From the records that Grandmother Hollenbeck (Sarah E. Cowles Hollenbeck) had there were three brothers: Waldo, Silas, and Baltus who were immigrants from Holland and settled in New York State.

I have found out a great deal about Baltus, where he lived, what he did, who he married and have his will, also. I've been unable to find any trace at all of Waldo and Silas. There is no proof, not even a suggestion that Baltus was an immigrant. The immigration records of that time were destroyed by fire.

In my records I have seen hundreds of names and the only Baltus names found anywhere were descended from the immigrant Baltus Argersinger whom we find first record of in 1756. All evidence indicates that Baltus Hollenbeck was not an immigrant, but the grandson of Baltus Argersinger and the son of John Hollenbeck and Anna Marigretta Argersinger. Son Baltus then married Mary Argersinger, daughter of Baltus A. and second wife, Magdelena Moore. From census records, it appears that Baltus was born in New York. He lived in a community of Argersingers and Hollenbecks. Michael H. and Catherine Hollenbeck Heagle (Michael B. Heagle, who I believe to be his brother and sister or cousins) had children,

most with same name as Baltus' children including Baltus, John, Phillip, Jacob, Maragaret, and Catherine, all family names. The will of Baltus Hollenbeck was signed by Michael Heagle whom I think was a brother-in-law. Heagle and John Wells had appraised the value of the property of Baltus and Mary, according to the will.

According to Bertha McMillan, there is considerable evidence in the records of this relationship, but not as clearly as in some cases, since John and Anna Marigretta apparently didn't stay in one place all the time, and their church records were poor comparatively. Bertha McMillan sends me references and reasons for placing Baltus and Mary in their respective families. I have not checked on all her references, but my own findings indicate that she is largely correct. It is very improbable that an immigrant, Baltus Hollenbeck could have settled among the Argersingers whose patriarch and immigrant had the same unique name of Baltus. Note that after 1850 the name disappears from the Hollenbeck family; probably because it was not an old Hollenbeck name.

As to grandmother's record giving Baltus as an immigrant with brothers Silas and Waldo, I think there is a misunderstanding somewhere down the line, or I will suggest it is possible or plausible that the many Colonial inter-marriages may have produced undesirable results that influenced Andrew and Sarah to move away out west and start anew--with Baltus as an immigrant.

Baltus could have been a surname in native Holland and had become connected with the Argersinger family, or it could have been a name of a community or town having special meaning to the Argersingers. This was customary in naming early Americans. Reference: Pearson through Carol Bussing.

HOW THEY LIVED

COLONIAL DAYS

The early houses were mostly constructed with walls of log or stones. One can imagine that many of the European customs were carried on in the new America. The roofs would be thatched with reeds, course grass or whatever they knew of in the old country. Saw mills, as well as flour mills, appeared in the mid-sixteen hundreds. Abraham Vosberg owned a saw mill on the Wynants kil (stream) which his widow sold in 1674. Evidently water power was used to operate the saw.

A few years ago the stone house of Jan Caspersen Hollenbeck at Athens or Loonenburg was reported to be still standing. This house would be built before 1720. When in New York in October 1946, I saw a covered bridge and a large round barn built with shooting holes in the second story.

MUSIC

This seems to be hard to learn anything about from usual records.

Corn Shelling bee -- In the fall and winter months, all the young people in a community would gather at a large barn suitable for the purpose. In the loft, a space would be cleared and a large pile of corn with the husks on, located where many could get around it. There was calico corn, white corn and occasionly a red ear. It was the red ears that were prized. They had a special meaning that brought to the party a lot of fun. Probably at such parties were various practical jokes. It was a wonderful opportunity for the boys and girls to get better acquainted and many a courtship was well promoted in going to and coming from the party. I wonder what kind of lanterns were used for light?

Church going was customary. Some of the church records indicate that most families attended regularly. Part of my difficulty in learning more of Baltus I, his father and mother, I think is due to the fact that they must have been less punctual in attendance and participation in all the Church rights, baptism and other records. Here are some of the churches of colonial days: Dutch Reformed of Fonda, was Caughnawaga, St. Paul's Lutheran, Johnstown, Zion Lutheran of Loonenburg (now Athens), Dutch Reformed of Claverack, Reformed Protestant Dutch of East Greenbush, St. Paul's Evangelical, Town of Berne, Reformed Dutch of Hillsdale, Gilead Evangelical Lutheran, Center Brunswick, Dutch Reformed of Kinderhook.

BUNDLING

This custom carried on in the poorer districts in Holland, Belgium, and other European countries probably varied considerably in the different countries and localities. It was not a generally practised or accepted custom and it was known as "bundling". In the Colonial Days there was not plenty of everything. Candles, whale oil, or other lighting material was sometimes very short in supply. The fuel for heat, which was wood, cobbs, or possibly coal had to be used to the best advantage.

So on the cold winter nights when it was too cold for young people to

be sitting in a sleigh in the lane, they, one or more couples, would spend the evening at someone's home. The chaperones around the place would bundle the boy and girls to-gether with heavy quilts in the beds, couch or in a corner. This must have been a great equalizer for the bashful ones. The chaperone could be annoyed if he listened too close. This simple custom, along with other quite necessary customs, was sufficient for that day and age. So it is history and now, are we prouder of the customs we have to-day?

DILLON AT THE BRIDGE

Along the Hudson were many nationalities. Back in the hills was a stone quary and many of the workers lived in an Irish community on one side of a stream that flowed down to the Hudson. On the other side of the stream was another village, a larger one, populated by Dutch and others.

There was rivalry and quarreling between the Irish and the Dutch. The Dutch town had a tavern for the weary stone workers; and of course the Irish were good customers there. One summer evening which was before the Revolutionary War, the Irish started across the high footbridge which spanned the dividing stream. A fight with the Dutch started on the bridge, and Dillon, the champion of the Irish, took his stand midway on the bridge and challenged all Dutchmen. He was wide of shoulder and powerfully built. Since the bridge was narrow, his foes could not surround him. The fight lasted for hours and many a man fell off into the stream. Probably they had intermissions for arguing and bragging, at any rate 23 men tried and failed to dislodge Dillon from the bridge. This story is important and unusual enough to be handed down in folk stories for over 200 years.

Dillon must have been outstanding in that day, and from the story handed down, he was in the championship class.

HALLENBECK

I CASPER JACOBSE HALLENBECK - born abt. 1620/25 Holland, son of Jacob was born in Holland of German parentage. The Hallenbecks came from Holebeck, Schleswig, Germany. Casper died about August 1703; Made his will in writing the 9th of September 1685. He married Lysbeth . . . . Lived Beverwyck (Albany) New York.

Their children (3)

1- Jacobse Casperse - born abt 1654. Married Hendrickje Dreeper, daughter of Hans Dreeper. They lived Klinckenburg (Athens), now Greene Cou., New York. They are buried in the new orchard back of the house.
Back of the old house rises a gentle swell in the surface of the flat. A few very old trees (apple) are still standing. The stumps of many more leave their traces. Along the top of this elevation, two rows of graves face eastward across the Hudson. There are no inscribed tombstones. Rough unmarked boulders are placed at the head and foot of each grave. Here the earliest of the Klinckenburg Hallenbecks sleep their long sleep; Jacob Casperse, his wife Hendrickje Dreeper, and their children. Around them, too, are the graves of their faithful negro servants.

II JAN CASPERSE (our ancestor) born about 1656/57; married Rachel Hoffmeyer daughter of Willem Hoffmeyer and his wife, Mary . . Willem Hoffmeyer born in Brazil, was the son of .... Hoffmeyer and his wife, Geertruv (Gertrude) Hieronymius. Willem's father died in Brazil and Jan died Dec. 25, 1730 and buried Dec. 28, 1730, Coxsackie. Jan Casperse Hallenbeck was junior elder of the Albany Church Council, Lutheran. Jan bought the place at Coxsackie from Martin Gerritsen von Bergen. A little later he built a substantial stone house; on the date stone was inscribed, "I.K. and R.M.H. Ao1710" (Ao standing for more familiar "A.D." and the other letters for Ian Kaspersen and Rachel Hoff Meyer." Jan owned considerable property--he and Jan Van Loon owned all of what is now Coxsackie and Athens. Rachel, wife of Jan, died 3rd of March 1729; buried the 5th, Coxsackie, N. Y. Children of Jan and Rachel --

III Willem Janse (1675) of Claverack, Columbia Co, our ancester and first of the children of Jan and Rachel, first married Feitje (Sophia) Dirkse Van Vechten, daughter of Dirk Van Vechten and his wife, Jannetje Vreelant. Dirk came from Vechten, Holland. Willem married 2nd, Cornelia Van Deusen Goes.

2- Casper Janse (1690) of Loonenburg (Athens). Made his will 1754. Married Magdalena Collier, daughter of Michael Collier of Coxsackie.

3- Johannes (Jan) - baptised July 29, 1694, died young.

4- Johannes (Jan) - baptised May 10, 1696; married Willentje Van Buskirk of Hackensack, N. J.

5- Rachel - married Jan Jacobse Van Hoesen, son of Jacob Van Hoesen, by Rev. Justus Falckner, missionary in the Hudson Valley.

7- Marytje, married about 1703, Jurgen (George) Fransen Claeuw, son of Franz Pieterse Claeiw (Clough, Clow). Resided at Kinderhook, Columbia Co.,

8- Elizabeth, married 1705, Jacob Evertson, Son of Jan Everston of Albany, by the Rev. Justus Falckner.

9- Rebecca, Married March 8, 1709, Jan Van Loon, Jr., son of Jan Van Loon and Maria Albertse Jansen. Jan Van Loon, Sr. was born in Liege, Belgium.

(A little stream near Jan Caspersen Hallenbeck's farm was always called "Jan Casper's Kill".)

Children of Casper Jacobse and his wife Lysbeth (continued)

3- Isaac Casperse Hallenbeck, born about 1660; died Albany, New York, January 10, 1709 after a long illness. He was buried Lutheran Church Yard, Albany, New York. He was deacon of the Albany Church Council. Married Dorothea Bosch who died Feb. 4, 1744 and buried Feb. 7, 1744, Lutheran Church Yard, Albany New York.

The early Dutch had a system of naming their children - the first child (girl or boy) was named after the father's side. The second, after the mother's side, and so on down.

III Willem Janse Hallenbeck, born about 1675 probably Coxsackie, New York, son of Jan Casperse and his wife, Rachel Hoffmeyer. He died March 2, 1754. He was the first one to go to Columbia County . He married May 23, 1697, Feitje Dirkse Van Vechten, daughter of Dirck Teunise Van Vechten and his wife, Jannetje Michielse Vrelant, daughter of Michiel Jansen Vrelant and his wife, Fytje Hartman of New Jersey. Dirck Teunise Van Vechten son of Teunise Dirkse Van Vechten. Feitje Dirkse Van Vechten, wife of Willem H. born December 6, 1671, Greenbush, Columbia County, New York. (Feitje is dutch for Sophia)

Children:

1- Rachel- born Oct. 10, 1697; married Christoffel (Stoffel) Muller

2- Dirck - born July 11, 1699; died March 23, 1731/2; married Commertje Goes (Hoes).

IV 3- Jan - born Feb. 1, 1701; married Catherina Goes (Hoes) his step-sister; is our ancestor.

CHILDREN OF ISAAC CASPARSE HALLENBECK

Isaac Casparse, son of Casparse Jacobse, was born November 7, 1660, (Cady Records) and died January 10, 1709 after a long illness. His pastor, Rev. Justus Falckner, was with him when he died. He was buried in the Lutheran Churchyard, Albany, New York. Isaac made his will November 17, 1708; proved March 28, 1728. He owned a track of land on the Beaver kil within the present limits of the city. He was deacon of the Albany Church Council.

He married Dorthee (Dorothy) Bosch (Vos, Ten Bosch). She died February 7, 1744. Children of Isaac and Dorothy --

1. Jacob Isaacsen, bp. October 17, 1684; sponsors, Hendrick Lansing, Lysbeth Lansing. Died at age of 26, (1710). Ref.-World of Justus Falckner.

2. Marietje (Maria) bp. April 24, 1687; sponsors, Hendrick Lansing, Lysbeth Lansing. Marietje married Wouter Vrooman of Schenectady, New York, son of Adam Vrooman. Wouter and Marietje were married September 24, 1707. He made his will May 7, 1748, proved 18 April 1757. He died October 26, 1756.

3. Hendrick, bp. March 13, 1692; sponsors, Albert Ryckman, Lysbeth Lansing. He died July 7/8, 1766. Will dated November 19, 1764, proved August 18, 1766. Hendrick married December 7, 1718, with banns, Albany, New York, Susannah Bratt, baptized October 31, 1697, daughter of Daniel Bratt and his wife, Libbitie (Elizabeth) daughter of Hendrick Gerrit Lansing.

4. Lysbeth, bp. June 23, 1695; sponsors, Jean Rogi, Maria Lansing. Lysbeth married June 5, 1715, Johannes Muller, he was born October 18, 1691, son of Corneles Stephany Muller and his wife, Hilletje Lookerman.

5. Rahel (Rachel) bp. February 6, 1698; sponsors, Daniel Bratt, Mariethe Van Alen. Rachel married Christoffel Muller.

6. Gerrit, bp. May 12, 1700; sponsors, Jacobus Lansing, Marietje Van Hosen. Gerrit married Thomasyntje Earle, born 1705, daughter of Edward Earle and his wife, Elsie Vrelant. Edward Earle, son of Col. Edward Earle, born 1630 and married 1649, Hannah .....

7. Anna, born March 24, 1706; sponsors, Casper Van Hoesen, Daniel Bratt, Alida Lansing. Anna married February 20, 1727, Benjamin Bogart.

All children baptized Dutch Reformed Church, Albany, New York.

4- Samuel - born April 30, 1703

5- Casper - born Oct. 24, 1705, married Sarah

6- Michael - born Sept. 22, 1706; married Christina Goes (Hoes) Jan. 26, 1725.

7- Abraham - born Dec. 5, 1708; married Elizabeth Broun.

8- Jerdon - born Sept. 9, 1710; married Marche Schermerhorn.

9- Jannetje - born June 13, 1713; married Gebriel Bresie.

10- Sarah - born July 25, 1715; married James Gardner.

Willem Janse Hallenbeck, married 2nd, Cornelia (Van Deusen) Goes (Hoes).

IV Jan Willem Hallenbeck - born Feb. 1, 1701. Married Tryntie (Catharina) Goes (Hoes), daughter of Mathias Goes (Hoes) and his wife, Cornelia Van Deusen. His step-sister. (Tryntie dutch for Catharina).

Children:

V 1- Johannes - unrecorded - does not fit anywhere else (1723) married Marytje James.

2- Fytje (Sophia) - baptised, Albany, Oct. 3, 1725; married Jacob Spoor.

3- Cornelia - baptised 1727; Claverack,

4- Sara - born Oct. 14, 1729; baptised Feb. 1, 1730, Loonenburg (Athens); married Nicholas Spoor

5- Lena - baptised Sept. 15, 1736, Loonenburg (Athens)

6- Christina - baptised Aug. 16, 1741, Linlithgo, Columbia County.

7- Catharina - baptised Jan. 22, 1744, Germantown, Columbia County.

8- Rachel - baptised Feb. 20, 1746, Loonenburg (Athens), Greene County.

V Johannes Hallenbeck - born ; married Marytje James

Children:

1- Sara - baptised Feb. 28, 1748, Germantown Col., Co., New York. Married Cornelius Osterhoudt

VI 2- Johannes- born Feb. 14, 1751; baptised March 1751; married Margaret Ergersinger

3- Marytje - baptised Oct. 25, 1755, Linlithgo, Col. Co., N. Y.; married Mathys Goes.

4- Bata - baptised March 8, 1761, Claverack, Col. Co., N. Y.; married Philip Ergersinger.

The reason the children were baptized in different places. they were taken to the place where the traveling missionary happened to be. When he was on the west side of the Hudson River, he stayed at the home of Jacob Hallenbeck. When Isaac H. was so very ill and not expected to live, he stayed in Albany that winter, and was with Isaac when he died. This missionary was Rev. Justus Falckner.

(In O'Callaghan's Documentary History of the State of New York, 1850, v. 3, pp. 727-819, are found the interesting documents relating to the struggle, 1752-55, as to the ownership of certain lands in Livingston Manor, between Robert Livingston, Jr., Lord of the Manor, and his tenants. The latter received encouragement from the inhabitants of Sheffield and other towns in Berkshire (then Hampshire) County, Mass., as well as support from the General Court of the Mass. Bay Colony.

The Hallenbeck family took an active part in this revolt against the patroon and are mentioned many times in the above pages. Michael seems to have been most prominent although other members of the family were also in the group who seized the HighSheriff of Albany County, Feb. 11, 1755 (p. 778). In addition Michael's children, John, Dirck, Cornelia, and Robert, and their uncle John (Jan), are involved in the affidavit which Michael's son John made in Springfield (Mass.) on May 22, 1755.

These activities of the family diminished their popularity with the New York authorities and without a doubt was the cause of their moving from Claversack and Livingston Manor to Berkshire County where they settled in Egremont, West Stockbridge, Sheffield, and Great Barrington.)

The patroons leased the land to the tenant farmers for a term of 99 years. and was handed down from father to son. The patroons were paid in grain each year and every year they took more and more grain until the tenants had scarcely enough to live on--hence the revolt. The trouble between the patroons and tenants lasted until the 1840's when it was done away with. The patroons were the Van Renssaeliars, Ver Plancks, Rosevelts and others. A custom which was in vogue in Holland, and I think, still is in England today. You may have read about this trouble in Carl Carmer's "Hudson".

VI Johannes Hollenbeck - son of Johannes Hallenbeck and his wife, Marytje James, born Feb. 4, 1751; bp. March 1751; sponsors, Jeremy Hoogeboom, Jannetje Hoogeboom, Dutch Ref. Ch. Claverack. Married, Dec. 30, 1777 by Rev. Thomas Romeyn, pastor, Dutch Ref. Ch., Caughnawaga, (Fonda), N. Y., Anna Margaret, bp. Sophia Margaret, called "Margaret", Oct. 28, 1759, by Rev. John Ogvily, Missionary at St. Anne's Chapel, Fort Hunter, N. Y. Margaret daughter of Johann Baltus and his first wife, Margaret Bower (Byer). Lived Claverack, Col. Co., Town of Caughnawaga, Mont. Co., N. Y.

Children:

1- Eva - Born April 20, 1781

2- Anatie- bp. 1785, March 19; died May 1786

VII 3- Baltus, b. 1787; died August 31, 1859; (Cem. Rec.) married Mary Argersinger, b 1787

5- Michael - born about 1795; married Catherine (Caty) Stoller

6- Catherine - born about 1797; married Michael B. Heagle on Oct. 22, 1816.

7- Marigretta (Margaret) - married Aaron (Arent) V. Putnam.

VII Baltus Hollenbeck - born 1787; died August 3 or 31, Will says "Aug. 3, tombstone reads "Aug. 31" 1859. Married Mary Argersinger 1807, died Jan. 22, 1874, age 86 years (tombstone rec.). Residents of Johnstown.

Baltus Hollenbeck married Mary Argersinger 1807.

Children:

1- Baltus II (Boltis)

2- John

3- Phillip

VIII 4- Jacob B.

5- David H.

6- Henry

7- Magdalena

8- Margoret

9- Michael B.

First child of Baltus I

Baltus II Hollenbeck b. Aug. 12, 1808; d. May 20, 1840
Maria (Maria) Argersinger b. 1805
Married Dec. 16, 1830 at the home of Baltus, Sr.
at Amsterdam
Children:
1. Son Baltus III Hollenbeck b. Nov. 18, 1831; d. Nov. 10, 1888
Married March 25, 1857
Wife: Catherine Putman b. Feb. 3, 1838; d. Nov. 11, 1917

2. Henry 1836

3. Mary b. July 1, 1838; d. July 9, 1858

Wife of Baltus II

Maria--Father Christian Argersinger
Mother Mary Argersinger (Maria Simson)

Maria and Peter Hart, 2nd husband married Jan. 1, 1865.

Second Child of Baltus I

John b. about 1811
Unmarried
d. April 15, 1883, Age 72, Johnstown cemetery
farmer
Father's will provided for his special care and consideration--
(invalid?)

Third child of Baltus I

Phillip Hollenbeck b. Aug. 13, 1813; d. July 17, 1889, Johnstown cemetery.
Magdalene b. August 17, 1817; d. May 15, 1893.
Children:
1. David H. b. 1840 Johnstown cemetery
Wife Mary I. Putman b. 1852
2. Archibald P. b. 1847; d. 1920 Johnstown cemetery
3. Marrietta b. 1842 Dutch Reformed Fonda
Married Feb. 24, 1869 to John Fuilhat
4. Luther Hollenbeck 1844; Dutch Reformed Fonda
Married Dec. 2, 1873 Hattie (Harriet) Knickerbocker
5. Kattie Hollenbeck 1853 (Kate Briggs) Dutch Reformed Fonda
Married Daniel Briggs Nov. 27, 1872

6. Marvin 1854; b. Dec. 12, 1854; d. Sept. 30, 1861.

Fourth child of Baltus I and Mary
VIII Jacob B. Hollenbeck, b. August 19, 1817; Married 1840
Marie Van Ness b. March 1, 1819; d. August 12, 1892
Children:
1. Mary b. Nov 12, 1840
2. Andrew
3. Archibald
4. Catherine Ann
5. Margaret
6. Sarah
7. Sidney

Fifth Child of Baltus I and Mary

David H. Hollenbec (soldier civil war?) b. April 6, 1820; d. March 25, 1891
Married
Dorothy Argersinger b. March 18, 1823: d. May 19, 1891
daughter of Johannes Argersinger and Hannah Heagle.
Children:
1. Etta born about 1862
Married Myndert Vosburgh
2. Celinda 1845
3. Jennie (Elmirah) born July 1847, died 18th year
4. Mary Catherine b. Oct. 1852, died 15th year
5. Chester, born July 1866, died 6 mo.
6. Eli, born 1849, died 30 mo.

Sixth Child of Baltus I and Mary

Henry b. Feb 20, 1823 (?)

Seventh child of Baltus I and Mary

Joseph Van Ness
Wife: Magdalena b. Sept. 7, 1824

Eighth Child of Baltus I and Mary

David Argersinger 1826--1865 Johnstown cemetery
Married Margaret Hollenbeck b. April 2, 1827; d. 1910
Married Oct. 24, 1850 Dutch Reformed Fonda
Children:
1. John H. b. Oct. 8, 1851: d. Oct. 12, 1861
2. Maryette, b. Aug. 5, 1857; d. Oct. 18, 1861
Johnstown Cemetery

Ninth Child of Baltus I and Mary

Michael B. Hollenbeck, b. March 28, 1830; d. March 3, 1891
Married Dec. 28, 1859
Anna Eliza Traver, b. April 10, 1812; d. April 28, 1877

Chart II

JACOB B. HOLLENBECK

Date of birth--August 19, 1817
Date of Marriage--1840
Date of Death
Buried
Business -- Farmer
Residence
Father's Name Baltus Hollenbeck
Mother's maiden name - Mary Argersinger

Wife
Name -- (maiden) Maria Van Ness
Date of birth
Date of death
buried
Residence
Father's name - Andrew Van Nest (Ness)
Mother's maiden name - Catherine Vosburgh (Myndert Vosburgh--Barent Vosburgh--Jane ?)

Children:

1- Mary
Born November 12, 1840 Place
Married 1866 to John M. Deroe or Deronda
Died
Buried

2- Andrew
Born April 18, 1843 Place
Married 1868, Sarah E. Cowles
Died May 23, 1912
Buried Holdrege, Nebraska

3- Archibald
Born November 1, 1845 Place
Married Ester McDudall
Died
Buried

4- Catherine Ann
Born September 11, 1847 Place
Married Seymour Loucks
Died May 16,
Buried

5- Margaret
Born November 3, 1849 Place
Married
Died October 31, 1861
Buried

6- Sarah
Born September 3, 1852 Place
Married George Mortimer, 1873
Died
Buried

7- Sidney
Born June 25, 1860
Married
Died January 13, 1890
Buried

CHART III

ANDREW HOLLENBECK

Date of birth--April 18, 1843 Place
Married--December 16, 1868
Date of Death--May 23, 1912
Buried Holdrege, Nebraska
Business--Farmer
Residence
Father's name--Jacob Hollenbeck
Mother's maiden name - Maria Van Ness
Father Andrew Van Nest (Van Ness)
Mother Catherine Vosburgh
Father Myndert Vosburgh (Barent Vosburgh
Mother Jane

Wife
Sarah Elizabeth Cowles
Date of Birth September 20, 1849
Date of Death June 23, 1941
Buried Holdrege, Nebraska
Residence
Father's name Elijah Cowles
Mother's maiden name Rachel Elizabeth Abrams

Children
1. Lura, b. Oct. 22, 1869: d. July 2, 1951
married Hals Whitney
2. Eligh b. Aug. 11, 1871; d. May 20, 1945
married Nellie Cobb March 28, 1894
3. Jacob b. Sept. 25, 1873; d. March 31, 1952
married Maud Meyer, Feb. 11, 1914.
4. Andrew b. Sept. 24, 1875
married Edith Mortimer, Jan. 31, 1910
5. Willie b. Sept. 4, 1877; d. Feb. 19, 1887
6. George b. Feb. 18, 1879; d. Feb. 20, 1929
married Ida Tunnel
7. Elmer b. Jan 2, 1882; d. March 26, 1962
married Anna Anderson
8. Herbert J. b. June 30, 1884
married Maude Pearl Baker, September 10, 1907
Twin Herman b. June 30, 1884
married Letha Hopkins July 1907
10. Sidney b. September 6, 1886
married Lida Sennett
11. Earl b. April 3, 1889
married Belle Halster Feb. 23, 1910
12. Hazel b. April 21, 1894
married Jim Sennett

CHART IV

HERBERT J. HOLLENBECK

Date of Birth - June 30, 1884 Place - Holdrege, Phelps County, Nebr.
Date Married September 10, 1907
Date of Death
Buried
Business - Farmer
Residence - Ansley, Nebraska
Father's Name - Andrew Hollenbeck
Mother's maiden name - Sarah Elizabeth Cowles

Wife
Maiden name - Maude Pearl Baker
Date of Birth- July 9, 1889 Place - Westerville, Nebraska (Custer Co)
Date of death
Buried
Residence, Ansley, Nebraska

Father's name - Thompson Baker
- Richard Baker
  - Robert Baker
  - Rachel Williams
- Catherine Thompson

Mother's maiden name -Sarah Elizabeth Huffman
- James Huffman
- Jane Moloney (mother a member of the Morton family of New Jersey.)

Children

1. Ethel Katharine — Born October 22, 1908 at Ansley, Nebraska
   Married September 10, 1927 to Harold Clingerman B. April 4, 1907
   Children
   - George Herbert born Jan. 24, 1930
   - Karen Beryl born Oct. 4, 1932

2. Herbert — Born June 21, 1910 at Ansley, Nebraska
   Married January 24, 1931 to Hazel Allen B. April 21, 1911
   Children
   - Lila Ruth born September 17, 1932
   - Marilyn Ann born December 15, 1933
   - Andrew Hub born September 28, 1937
   - Dennis A. born October 4, 1943
   - Jeanine Kay born June 27, 1949

3. Sara Elizabeth — Born March 31, 1922 at Ansley, Nebraska
   Married March 15, 1940 to Elmer Slingsby B. April 2, 1919
   Children
   - Reana Annette, Born December 23, 1940 died Nov. 5, 1943
   - Ronda Lee born August 13, 1943 married Bennie Armour, Jan 21, 1962

(Sarah and Elmer, Con'd)

Cecilia Ann, born September 27, 1945
Jaren Jean, born March 26, 1951

CLINGERMANS

Karen Beryl b. Oct. 4, 1932
Married Paul R. Johnston, b. Sept. 20, 1929, on Feb. 10, 1951

George Herbert, b. Jan. 24, 1930
Married May 27, 1949 to Roberta Tierney, b. Jan 27, 1932
Divorced, April 1956

Karen and Paul Johnston
Children
1. Jeffrey Paul, b. Sept. 9, 1951
2. Kimberely Anne, b. Aug. 7, 1954
3. Scott Dennis, b. March 21, 1956
4. Jill Annette, b. Oct. 2, 1957
5. Amy Katherine, b. Oct. 17, 1959

MY CHILDREN. (Herbert and Hazel)

1. Marilyn Anne and Ralph Starks(b. Feb. 25, 1932) married Jan 17,1952.

Children
1. Debra Jean, b. Sept. 2, 1953
2. Ralph Craig, b. April 1, 1955
3. Douglas Lynn, b. May 22, 1957

2. Lila Ruth and Jack R. Bond, b. May 20, 1931, married May 6, 1951

Children
1. Kathleen Anne, b. Aug. 9, 1952
2. Larry Ray, b. March 14, 1954
3. Jacqueline Jo, b. Aug. 9, 1955
4. Randall Gene, b. Oct. 13. 1957

3. Andrew Hub and Shirley Blumenshine, b. 1940, married Dec. 14, 1961

Children
1. Janice Kay, b. Aug. 16, 1962

COWLES CHART

(Known Feb. 8, 1960)

from
Sarah Elizabeth Family Bible

Elijah Cowles a millwright, said to be waterwheel by him over 100 years. 1850? His father believed to have worked in English ship yards, so presumably English in origin, name Sarah Earley Cowles may have been Elijah's mother.
Elijah born May 26, 1815; d. July 22, 1883

Elijah Cowles married Nov. 21, 1841
First--Rachel Elizabeth Abrams
she was born Sept. 12, 1821; d. Aug. 14, 1855

Children
1. James Edward Cowles, b. Dec. 28, 1842
served in Civil War--no record of death
2. Aberam Valentine Cowles
b. Oct. 1, 1845; d. July 9, 1846
3. William B. Cowles
b. May 5, 1847; d. Sept. 6, 1904
4. Sarah Elizabeth Cowles married Andrew Hollenbeck, 1868, Dec. 1
at Northville, N. Y.
b. Sept. 20, 1849; d. June 23, 1941
buried Holdrege, Nebraska.
5. Eligh Cowles
b. Dec. 30, 1851; d. ? Migrated to Alberta Canada
6. Emma Jane Cowles
b. Nov. 22, 1854; d. Sept. 24, 1860

Elijah Cowles married Oct. 18, 1861
Second--Olive Scidmore
Children
1. Lydia married James
b. Feb. 18, 1863
2. Mary married Laws
b. March 31, 1865
3. Albert Cowles
b. March 1, 1869; d. Nov. 17, 1882

I have a fine picture of Ulyssis Cowles brother of Great Grandfather Elijah. That branch could have the picture.

- ARGERSINGER, ARGOTSINGER, ARGETSINGER -

1. Johann Baltus Ergersinger, born Holland and married in Holland, Margaret Bower (Byer). Margaret died before 1772. Lived Town of Caughnawaga, Tryon Co., later changed to Montgomery, and still later to Fulton Co., New York. Died between 1804 - 1811.
Military Record -
Certificate of pay issued to John Ergasinger for services as private in Capt. Hermanus Mabee's Company of Col. Frederick Fisher's regimant of Tryon County Militia (Mohawk District).
Original record burned.
Ref. Roster of State Troops printed in State Archives, vol. 1, p. 368.
Documents relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York, Vol. 15.
(my note - there was a fire in our State Capitol in 1911, and many records were burned. I sent to Washington for his war record and received the same as above. Evidently he drew no pension.)

Children of Johann Baltus and his first wife - Margaret Bower -

1. Baltus, born probably around 1750, where ?
Married Catherine ... Apparently had two children, John and Elizabeth, as no other place for them. No further record.

2. Anna Catherine (Catrina), born April 2, 1756, Mohawks, Town of Caughnawaga, New York. (pronounced "Cock-na-wa-ga.) bp. by Rev. John Ogvily, missionary in the Mohawk Valley - hence the "Mowhawks". Married November 22, 1774 by Rev. Thomas Romeyn, Pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church, Caughnawaga, New York. Caughnawaga is now Fonda, New York. Anna Catherine died before August 2, 1817 when her husband Michel Linkerfelter made his will. They lived Albany Bush, Town of Johnstown, New York. Albany Bush was east of Johnstown.

3. Johannes (John) born June 25, 1757, Tryon Co., later Montgomery Co. Now Fulton. Died Town of Palatine, Fulton Co., N. Y. April 10, 1837. Lived Oppenheim "John" to distinguish him from the other Johns especially his half-brother "John". Married first Elizabeth Ritts. b. March 29, 1772, died before 1790.
Married second, about 1790, by Rev. Thomas Romeyn, Maria Kerengross (Mary Carncross,) b. Nov. 6, 1773, at Schenectady, N. Y., Died June 27, 1855. Loyalist in same company with brother Philip.

4. Sophia Margaret (Margaret) bp. by Rev. John Ogvily, missionary in the Mohawk Valley, October 28, 1759 as Anna Margarita .
Ref. Trinity Church Records, New York City in New York Genealogical and Biog. Record Vol. 67, pp. 215 and 377.

Married December 30, 1777 by Rev. Thomas Romeyn, Johannes Hallenbeck, born February 4, 1751, bp. March 1751, (Dutch Ref. Ch. Records, Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y.) and Johannes Hallenbeck son of Johannes Hallenbeck and wife Mary (Maria) James.

5. Philip, born 1762, Town of Caughnawaga; married March 20, 1787 by Rev. Thomas Romeyn, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church, Caughnawaga (Fonda, Montgomery Co.) New York. He was a farmer--had a farm of 151 acres at West Perth, Fulton Co. Died West Perth, 1823. Married Bata Hallenbeck, daughter of Johannes and Martyje (Maria) James. Bata was a sister to Johannes who married Margaret Argersinger. Bata, born 1761; bp. March 8, 1761, Dutch Ref. Ch. Claverack, N. Y. Phillip, a loyalist. In Royal Regt. of New York, under cam. of Sir John Johnson.

(My ancestor)

In the 1790 census, Town of Caughnawaga, Johannes Hallenbeck was living neighbor to his father-in-law, Baltus Argersinger and to his brother-in-law Baltus Argersinger, Jr., and Philip Argersinger.

John Hallenbeck worked on roads five days to pay taxes 1793, Duncan district under overseer McMartin. Road from William Richardsons by Michael's clearing to Town-line. (I tried to find from State Library where the Duncan district was located, but to no success.)

Johann Baltus Ergersinger married second, December 1, 1772 by the Rev. Thomas Romeyn, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church, Caughnawaga (Fonda) New York, Madelena (Lena) Moore, daughter of Frederick Moore and his wife Anna Maria Steler (Stoller). Madelena born November 8, 1755, bpt. Lutheran Trinity church, Stone Arabia, New York.

Children

1. Michel, bp. October 3, 1773, Caughnawaga Dutch Ref. Ch. Married Catrina Walter, March 15, 1796; died about 1833.

2. Christian, born 1773; married Maria Simson, Dec. 30, 1800.

3. Baltus, born 1782?, Married Maria Hough (Anna Mary), Oct. 7, 1804.

4. Philip, born March 15, 1785; bp. May 15, 1785, Caughnawaga Dutch Ref. Ch.; married Maria Moore, Oct. 8, 1809; died Johnstown, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1833.

5. Mary, born 1787; married Baltus Hallenbeck; died 1874, buried Johnstown cemetery.

6. Jacob, born ? ; married Hulda Maria Davis, Oct. 20, 1820; died Sept. 1830.

7. Johannes Baltus, born 1790; married Hannah Heagle, March 6, 1814: died 1873; buried Johnstown cemetery.

Ref. Caughnawaga Dutch Ref. Ch. Rec.
Presbyterian Ch. Rec., Johnstown
Probate Records.

VAN NESS

(Grandmother of Hub, Catherine (Vosburgh) Van Ness)

I Gerrit Van Ness lived in Holland before 1600.

II Hendrick Gerritse Van Ness, b. about 1585 was immigrant to America with son Cornelis age 35, who had son Cornelis age 10. Hendrick must have been about 55 when he came to the Hudson Valley around 1640. Hendrick Gerritse Van Ness from Emberland married Annaken Wessels from Colen in Amsterdam, April 19, 1654.

III Cornelis Henrickse Van Ness married about 1625 in Holland to Mayken Hendrickse Burchgraeff, daughter of Hendrick Andrianse Burchgraeff, her mother Annatie Janse of Laeckervelt in 1630 left her a legacy of three margens of land in Scherpenwyck. Cornelis and his wife Mayken in 1625 lived upon the Havendyck in Holland. They then made a joint will--no children mentioned. Since he came to America in 1640 or 1636 with one son Cornelis 10 years old, one wonders what happened to wife Mayken. He was a brewer and came to Beverwyck in 1642, had a house and a brewery in Greenbush. He married in 1664 to Maritie Damen, widow first of Dirk Van Eps, secondly of Hendrick Andriese Van Doesburgh. It seems this should have been Cornelis Jr., born in 1626, for children listed are: Hendrick, Jan, Gerrit, Gerritje (wife of Raeloff Cornelise Van Houten) Hendrickse, (wife of Jan Janse Oathout) Greitje (wife of Pieter Claw or Claese of Amersfort L. I. and Simon.)

IV The above children are those of Cornelis Jr. and wife Rachael Melgertse married about 1645. Dates of births from 1645 to 1660's.

V Son Hendrick b. 1654
Married Anna -- ?

VI Ch. Son Jan, b. about 1678, d. Aug. 12, 1747
married Nov. 17, 1706 to Catalyntje Groesbeck
Children

1. Henrik bp. Nov. 23, 1707 (died ?)

VII 2. Henrik , bp. Nov. 7, 1708

3. William March 4, 1711

4. Cornelis March 22, 1713

5. Geertruj Sept. 18, 1715

6. Anna Dec. 8, 1717

7. Catalyna April 10, 1720

8. Rachel Sept. 16, 1722

9. Jan Sept. 5, 1725

10. David Feb. 25, 1728

VII Hendrick Jance 1708
Married

VIII Hendrick Van Nest, b. 1755, m. May 4, 1785 to Maria Ten Eyck.
Children
1. Sarah Sept. 21, 1785
2. Andries or Andrew Sept. 29, 1787

IX Andrew Van Ness, 1787 married 1810 to
Myndert Vosburgh
Catherine Vos Burgh, 1789,
Jane (see Vosburgh's)

Children
1. Daughter Maria, born 1822, d. 1894
married 1840
Jacob Hallenbeck, son of Baltus
2. Daughter Alida, married Peter Snook
3. Daughter Catherine, married James Stoller
4. Daughter Harriet
5. Son Barney (Married Viana Jackson of Vermont
Migrated to California in God rush of 1849)

X Jacob Hallenbeck
Maria Van Ness

XI Andrew Hollenbeck

XII Hub Hollenbeck

XIII Herb Hollenbeck

XIV Andrew and Dennis Hollenbeck

VOSBURGH'S

I Jacob Vosburgh b. about 1570 in Holland

II Pieter Jacobse Vosburg b. about 1595 in Holland

III Abraham Pieterse Vosburg, b. about 1620, immigrant from Holland--
Carpenter and trader. Married Geertury Pieterse Coeymans, he owned a sawmill on the Ynants kill, which his widow sold in 1674 to Wynant Gerritse Van Der Poel. In 1654, he sent down 1500 beavers. Died about 1660. Children Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and Pieter IV.

1. Jacob Vosburgh b before 1660, m. Dorothea Janse. In 1681
Jacob sold a negro named "Jack" to Tjerk Harm Visacher for 37 beavers (118.40)
Children baptized
1. Abraham
2. Pieter May 23, 1686
3. Isaac June 16, 1689
4. Dirk Dec. 31, 1693
5. Martin Jan. 31, 1697.

2. Isaac Vosburg, b. before 1660, was in Kinderhook at 1720.
Married Anna Janse Goes in 1686
Children baptized
1. Abrapham Oct. 16, 1687
2. Pieter August 3, 1690
3. Geetruy April 4, 1689 (died)
4. Jan July 28, 1692
5. Geertruy Dec. 17, 1694
6. Abraham March 11, 1696
7. Styntje Nov. 7, 1697
8. Jacob Sept. 3, 1699
9. Antje Jan. 4, 1702
10. Isaac Feb. 13, 1704
11. Marytje Feb. 22, 1708

IV Pieter Vosburgh, b. before 1660 (was in Kinderhook 1680)
(mine) Married Jannetje Barentse about 1690
Children baptized
1. Eytje June 11, 1693 (see Barent Wemple Chart)
2. Abraham Jan. 2, 1695
V 3. Barent Nov. 7, 1697
4. Myndert Jan. 4, 1702

V Barent Vosburg b. 1697, son of Pieter and Jannetje,
Married ?
Children Baptized
1. Meyndert Feb. 6, 1726
2. Barent b. about 1735

VI Barent Vosburgh, grandson of Pieter and Jannet
Married Annatje Gerritsen, Dec. 26, 1760

Children
1. Abraham 1761
2. Derkje 1763
3. Hendrick 1766
4. Pieter Dec. 22, 1768
5. Meindert July 10, 1771 (died?)

VII 6. Meindert April 27, 1774
7. Elizabeth 1777
8. Hester 1779

VII Myndert Vosburg, b. April 27, 1774, died about 1835, left will.
Married Jane ?

VIII Daughter Catherine married Andrew Van Ness

IX See chart, daughter Maria married Jacob Hollenbeck (my great grand father.)

Myndert Vosburg will recorded in book 2 of Wills at page 131. The Surrogates office, Johnstown. Myndert Vosberg died in or about 1835, had wife Jane, a grandson Myndert. Father's name Barent Vos. Daughter Catherine, wife of Andrew Van Ness, a Grandson Barney Van Ness (He was in California Gold Rush and never heard from again), grand-daughter Alida, two grand-daughters Ann and Catherine. He appointed wife Jane executrix and his brother Peter and brother in law Wyndert Wemple executors.

IX Jacob Hollenbeck, son of Baltus Hollenbeck and Mary Argersinger
Marcia Van Ness

X Son Andrew Hollenbeck
Elizabeth Cowles

XI Son Herbert J. Hollenbeck
Maude Baker

XII Son Herbert Hollenbeck, Jr. (me)
Married Hazel Allen

WEMPLE

Barent Wemple b. before 1600 in Holland
Children
1. Jan Barentse Wemple b. about 1620, immigrant
Married about 1645, d. 1663
Maritje Myndertse, wife
Children
1. Barent Janse Wemple, b. about 1650
Married ?
2. Jannetje Barentse Wemple, b. 1672
Married 1692, Pieter Vosburgh age about 32 son of Abraham, immigrant.

Note: The names Barent and Myndert enter the Vosburgh family in 1692. Vosburgh and Wemple material mostly taken from Pearson's Gen. of First Settlers. sent by Carol Bussing, Dept. of History and Archives, Fonda, N.Y. 1960.

County of Montgomery

Edward J. Sheehan
County Historian & Archivist

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND ARCHIVES

Carol W. Bussing
Senior Clerk

Old Court House
Fonda, N. Y.

January 22, 1957.

Mr. Herbert Hollenbeck
Crowheart, Wyoming

Dear Mr. Hollenbeck:

I remember your visit to our office several years ago and have wondered if you had been able to solve your Hollenbeck problem. I have added a few Hudson Valley Church Records to our collection, but can't see where the Hollenbeck items contained in them would be of any help to you, if your great grandfather was Baltus, born 1787, son of Johannes Hollenbeck and Anna Margaretta Argersinger. It would seen that Baltus Hollenbeck born 1787 would have to be in your line, if your great grandfather's name was Baltus. This name is of course an Argersinger name and as far as I can find out does not appear in the Hollenbeck families until this time. I do not find any references at all to the names Waldo and Sillas Hollenbeck.

Have you ever had a professional genealogist worn on the problem for you? If you are interested, I could suggest Miss Allie M. Van Heusen, 33 Stewart Street, Amsterdam, N. Y. Miss Van Heusen has a Hallenbeck line of her own, her sister belongs to the Dutch Settlers of Albany Society, through Casper Jacobse Hallenbeck who settled in Albany in 1650. She is very thorough in her searches and quite reasonable, and searches in the State Library in Albany and also in surrounding county offices.

Am unable to suggest any other publications than those you have listed, unless you could obtain Frothingham's "History of Montgomery County," and Beer's "Histories of Montgomery and Fulton Counties." Both are considered good for this section. I doubt if you are able to secure a copy of Pearson's "First Settlers of Albany." It is very rare and quite expensive. If you are unable to get this record and would like a typed copy of the Halenbecks as they appear in this book, we could make a copy for you. The fee for this typing would be $2.00.

Two John Hollenbecks are listed in Caughnawaga Town, Montgomery County in the 1790 census. However, John Hollenbeck residing near the Argersingers is the only one who could be the father of Baltus born 1787. This John is listed with one male under 16 years of age and two females in the family. If this is so, Eva, born 1781 and Anatie born 1785, per Argersinger Family, died before this census was taken.

I think it would be advisable to have someone search census records, court records and wills for you if you are interested. I doubt if many county offices have the force to undertake any extensive genealogical research. Revolutionary War records are not file in the counties

where the veterans resided. They have to be obtained either from the National Archives in Washington, D. C., or the History and Manuscript Section of the State Library in Albany, N. Y.

Regarding all cemetery records for New York State, the only place I know where any number at all are filed, is in the History and Manuscript Section of the State Library and these are only the ones collected by various DAR Chapters in this state and are by no means complete.

Tryon County was formed in 1772 and the name was changed to Montgomery in 1784. The first county to be taken from Montgomery was Ontario in 1798; Herkimer was taken off in 1791 and most of the other counties, north and west were taken from Ontario and Herkimer. Otsego County was taken off of Montgomery in 1791 and embraced the towns of Otsego and Cherry Valley of the 1790 Census. Fulton County was not erected from Montgomery until 1838, two years after the county seat was moved from Johnstown to Fonda.

I do not know the names of all churches 1700 to 1850 located in and around Fonda and Johnstown. As far as I know, we have copies of all the earliest church records for this sect ion. We have records of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, West Perth, but they do not start until 1863. We also have records of St. Paul's Lutheran Church of Johnstown, which might contain some of the early records of St. Matthew's people. However, St. Paul's records do not start until 1825 -- early records were destroyed in the State Capitol fire.

We have some oaths of allegience appearing in the Colonial Laws of New York State 1664-1775, but there are no references to Hollenbecks. I doubt if later immigration records could be examined.

Will be glad to hear from you again if we can be of any help to you regarding the later church records we have for this section.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Carol W. Bussing

County of Montgomery

Edward J. Sheehan
County Historian
& Archivist

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND ARCHIVES

Carol W. Bussing
Senior Clerk

Old Court House
Fonda, N. Y.

February 18, 1956.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE GENEALOGIES OF THE FIRST SETTLERS OF THE ANCIENT COUNTY OF ALBANY, FROM 1630 to 1800. BY PROF. JONATHAN PEARSON. ALBANY N. Y.: J. MUNSELL, 1872.

PREFACE

Key to the Names of Persons occurring in the Early Dutch Records of Albany and Vicinity:

The student who searches the early dutch records meets with many difficulities, none of which are more vexatious than their personal names. The majority of the First settlers ordinarily used no surnames, some evidently had none. In these cases individuals were often distinguished by personal peculiarities, trades, etc., which, though sufficient for the time, give little or no aid to one tracing the pedigree of a family. It is only after great familiarity with the early writings and a careful noting of the use of surnames as they are sometimes subscribed to wills, conveyances, and other important papers that any connection can be established between a first settler and his later descendants.

But while many individuals had no surnames whatever, apparently, a few families had two or more. Mercelis Janse Van Bommel was farmer of the burger and tapster's excise of liquors in Beverwyck many years. Some of his children took Marcelis as their surname, others van Iveren; without a knowledge of this fact it would be quite impossible for his descendants to trace back their pedigree to him. A similiar case occurred in the Albany Branch of the Bratts. In the passage over from Holland one child was born at sea in a storm and he was named Storm Van Derzee, which epithet he and his descendants have since used as a surname.

It was not uncommon for the same individual to have two or more surnames and to use them indifferently. Jan Barentse (a relative) Wemp (Wemple) was sometimes called Poest; he had a mill on the Poesten-kil which perhaps derived it's name from him rather than from the Dutch word poesten. After his death in 1663, his widow Maritie Myndertse married Sweer Teunise. He had two surnames, Van Velsen and Van Westbroeck. Jan Fort of Niskayuna had the following aliases: Jan LaFort, Jan Vandervort, and Jan Libbertee.

The change in the spelling and pronunciation of names is likewise a source of considerable embarrassment. Who would recognize the ancient

Du Trieux (pronouced Du Troo) in the modern Truax, or Beaufils in Bovie, or Barrois in Barroway, or finally the familiar name of Jones in such laughable disguises as TSans, TJans, and Shawns.

The system of nomenclature in common use among the early Dutch Settlers consisted in prefixing the child's to the father's Christian mame, terminating in se or sen; in baptism but one name was usually given; the patronymic was used by custom in all cases, and in the absence of a surname was sometimes adopted as such. Thus the children of Rutger Jacobsen (Van Schoenderwoert or Van Woert) were respectively Margaret Rutgers, Engel Rutgers, and Harmen Rutgers, and Rutgers was subsequently assumed as the family name. The two sons of the First Settler Wynant Gerritse (Vander Poel) were Melgert Wynantse and Gerrit Wynantse. The First Settler Harmen Tomase Hun (Van Amersfort) had a son named Tomas Harmense and a daughter Wyntie Harmense. The First Settlers Philip and David Schuyler, were more commonly called Philip and David Pieterse, being sons of Pieter Schuyler.

Occasionally two patronymics were used, as Samuel Arentse Bratt; i. e., Samuel Bratt, the son of Arent, who was the son of Samuel.

The use of surnames gradually increased among the Dutch from the time the Province was occupied by the English in 1664, and after the first quarter of the following century few names were written without the addition of the family name.

The following list is intended to serve as a key to such surnames as are occasionally or almost constantly omitted in the Ancient Dutch Records of Albany and Schenectady. It is as nearly full as the compiler, after a somewhat careful reading of these documents, can make it. The names of persons without surnames, or if having them were not entered in those records, will not of course be found here; unfortunately these are somewhat numerous. Another embarrassment in the identification of persons arises from the fact that some bear the same Christian name, when such cases occur in the following list, the dates annexed will sometimes aid in solving the difficulty. Thus the surname of Jacob Abrahamse, found in documents dating 1665-84, was Vosburg alias Kuyper; in those of date 1705, it was Van Deusen. But where there is little or no difference in the dates this help fails, and all is left conjecture.

J. P.

Schenectady, Oct. 18, 1870

-t) had a son named Tomas Hermense and a daughter Wyntie Hermen-
[illegible] Philip and David Schuyler, were more commonly call-
-iebersee, being sons of Pieter Schuyler.

County of Montgomery

Edward J. Sheehan
County Historian
& Archivist

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND ARCHIVES

Carol W. Bussing
Senior Clerk

Old Court House
Fonda, N. Y.

February 19, 1957

Mr. Herbert Hollenbeck
Crowheart, Wyoming

Dear Mr. Hollenbeck:

Thank you for your letter dated February 11th, with $5.00 enclosed for a typed copy of Halenbeeks as taken from Pearson's "First Settlers of Albany," and data on the Van Ness and Vosburgh families. Regarding the name "Cowles", I am sorry, but do not find anything anything about them in our indices.

I am enclosing eight (8) typed pages of the Halenbeek, Van Ness and Vosburgh records as they appear in "First settlers of Albany," along with Prof. Pearson's Preface to this work, which I think will explain your question on the use of "se," on the end of a name.

You stated that you would like to have all records pertaining to the names Van Ness and Vosburgh, prior to 1830. I am very sorry, but I am unable to make a transcript of all these names appearing in our records. We have so many requests during a year for genealogical research, that it would be impossible for me to tkae care of them all, by sending all references appearing in our material. I am still the only one in our genealogical section, and besides making searches, I have to do the indexing and copying of new material for our library. During the past few years, I have had to change my system of sending out material.

If you should like me to search our church records for one family of Van Nesses and one family of Vosburghs from our earliest records to 1830, I would be very glad to do so. The cost would be based on the amount of time spent and the number of records to be typed. It would help a lot in making a search of this kind, to have the names of the husband and wife, dates of birth and marriage if known, and names of the children. A line can be proved in lots of cases, by the Christian names- as children were almost always named after the grandparents on both sides and after aunts and uncles. This is true especially in the Dutch lines up to the early 1800's.

If you decide you would like to have me work on one line of each of the above families, will be very glad to do so, if you are not too much of a hurry. At present I am typing from the original records, the Lutheran Church of Sharon, Schoharie County, N. Y., and would like to finish it so it can be returned to the church as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Enc. 11

(Mrs.) Carol W. Bussing.

WILL OF BALTUS HOLLENBECK

I, Baltus Hollenbeck, of Johnstown in Fulton County do hereby make this my last will and testament this 19 day of May, 1858 in manner following.

I give and devise my woodlot near John Peck it being part of lot No. 91 in Mayfield Patent consisting of one hundred and twenty-five acres of land to my sons Philip and Michael in that they shall hold and sell the same for the benefit of my son John during his life and after his death I give the same or the proceeds thereof to my sons Philip and Michael

and I do direct my said sons Philip and Michael to support my said son John and do make his support a charge upon the said land or the proceeds thereof and I do authorize them if in their discretion they deem it best too sell the said lands. In such case I direct them to invest the proceeds thereof and apply the income. I intent thereof to the support of my said son John.

All the rest of my property both real and personal after the payment of my debts I give to my wife to be hers during her life and after her death I give the same to my son Michael.

I direct my wife to give to each of my daughters Margaret and Magdolene a cow the same to be determined in year from next fall. In case my wife is not living then, I direct my son Michael to give the said cows to my said daughters.

I hereby appoint my son Philip to be the executor of this my last will and testament.

In writing wereof I have hereupon set my hand this 19th day of May in the year 1858.

presence
John Wells
Fulton Co.
Michael Heagle

Baltus Hollenbeck

Baldus Hollenbeck I, whose parents are dead.
Born 1787 (died August 3, 1859)
Married Mary Argotsinger

Children
Philip 1815
John 1812
Jacob 1817
David 1820
Michael 1830
Magdolen (married Joseph Van Nest)
Margaret (married David Argotsinger)
Baldus 1809

ARTICLES INVENTORIED
Widow's Exempt Portion:

1 cook stove
1 sugar bowl
1 churn
1 coffee pot
1 tea pot
1/2 dozen plates
1/2 dozen spoons
1/2 dozen teaspoons
1/2 dozen pie pans
1 collender

6 cups and saucers
1 milk cup
1 loom
1 spinning wheel
1 stand
1 small mirror
3 water pails
1 Brop kettle
cooking pots

6 knives and forks
2 dozen milk pans
2 flat irons
1/2 doz chairs
1 table
1 clock
1 Bible, all books & Pictur
2 beds
1 red cow
10 sheep

Widow's Set Off Portion:

1 beauro	$4.00	1 table	$3.00	1 grey heffer	$15.00
1 rocking chair	1.00	1 mirror	1.00	1 spotted heffer	15.00
1 carpet	10.00	candlesticks	.50	1 red cow	25.00
				1 bay mare	75.00

Total set off portion $150.00

To be Divided Accordingly:

1 dun mare	$60.00	1 lot corn	$25.00
1 two-year old colt	65.00	1 pair bob sleds	15.00
1 spring colt	25.00	1 grindstone	1.00
1 mow of hay	30.00	1 fan mill	10.00
1 mow of oats	160.00	1 set harnes	10.00
1 lot of rye	20.00	1 grain cradle	1.00
55 bu. buckwheat	25.00	1 buck saw	.75
18 bu. wheat	18.00	1 plough	2.00
20 bu. peas and oats	10.00	1 set harrows	5.00
1 lot of hay forks	1.25	1 corn cult.	1.00
1 mow of hay	75.00	1 large cult	2.00
1 lumber sleigh	8.00	1 mow hay	50.00
1 lumber wagon	5.00	1 hay rake	2.00
1 set whiffletrees	2.00	1 buggy wagon	10.00
1 cutter	20.00	1 single harnes	6.00
1 brown pig	4.00	4 shoats	8.00
1 white hefier	12.00	1 red hefier	12.00
1 spotted sow	12.00	1 bull	8.00
1 black cow	20.00	1 red cow	20.00
1 red cow	25.00	1 red do	25.00
1 mow of oats	25.00	1 mow of corn	
stalks and straw	15.00	1 lot of hay	20.00
1 lot of corn stalks and hay	10.00		

Godfrey Moore
Michael Heagle

Notes on Baltus Hollenbeck

Baltus was tavern keeper--Uncle Broun showed me old building once the tavern in Johnstown.

He lived in Amsterdam in 1830 when Baltus, Jr. married Mary Arginsinger referred to as spinster in home of Baltus, Sr.

Baltus and partner David Algyre bought a lot in Johnstown, deed 4-19-1808 from Chalker Pratt and wife Chloe. Algyre made a will 4-9 and 11-15/1830, mentions 9 children.

In April 1832, Book 2 of Wills, p. 52, the will of Baltus Ergetsinger mentions son John, Daughter Charlotte and his brother-in-law Baltus Hollenback. Baltus bought land 3-20-1827 from David Argersinger.

Bought land from Michael and Catherine--Johnstown 3-29-1830.

Mary Argersinger Hollenbeck had	father	Baltus
	brother	Baltus
	half-brother	Baltus
	Husband	Baltus
	Son	Baltus II
	Grand Son	Baltus III

Probabably nephew of Michael, Baltus Moore probably a relative.

WILLS

Will of Catherine Van Nest of Johnstown 1863
Daughter Harriet
Daughter Alida wife of Peter Snook
Daughter Maria, wife of Jacob Hollenbeck
Daughter Catherine, wife of James Stoller
Daughter Jane, a. wife of Abram Lingenfelder
Son Henry Van Nest
Son Barney Van Nest

Lands in Johnstown bounded by Aaron Putman, Myndert Vosburgh, Abram Lingenfelter, Baltus Moore, Henry G. Van Nest. Try Vol. 5, page 374, Fulton Co.
Ref. Montgomery County Wills.

David Algyre made a will 11-15/1830, mentions nine children was a partner of Baltus Hollenbeck I.

Baltus Argersinger brother of Mary, wife of Baltus Hollenbeck.

Baltus Hollenbeck I

Peter Hollenbeck married Lanah Fonda, daughter of John D. of Half Moon. See his will 12/12 1804, Mont. Go. Wills. Peter early at Mayfield--relationship not known.

Myndert Vosburgh died in or about the year 1835. From the record of his will, it appears that he had a wife named Jane, a grandson named Myndert, and that his father's name was Barent Vosburgh; also a daughter named Catherine, the wife of Andrew Van Ness; a grandson named Barney Van Ness, a granddaughter Alida Van Ness, two granddaughters named Ann and Catherine Vosburgh. In his will he appointed his wife, Jane executrix, and his brother Peter Vosburgh and brother-in-law Myndert Wemple, executors.

This will is recorded in Book 2 of Wills at Page 131.

The Surrogate's Office, Johnstown, New York

Jan Caspersen Hallenbeck had a large estate at Coxsackie and Klinckenburg, the bounderies of the latter appearing quite ample from the description: "stretching southward and westward as far as Ye Murtherers Creek, and northward until you come over against Ye Little Neuten hook." His will was dated May 25, 1725 and proved 23 April 1753. He was succeeded by his son, Caspar Jansen, who married Magdalen Martenje(Collier). He resided at Loonenburg (Athens), and had property also at Coxsacki His will is on file in the office of the clerk of the Court of Appeals, enumerating a considerable estate, with a great number of negroes, and is dated 26 July 1754. (These two men are our ancestors)
Ref. Munsell's Collections on the History of Albany.

Will 1837

Estate of Selah Woodworth-Mayfield area

Daughter	Cynthia	(Baltus Dixon)
Daughter	Mary	(John Hollenbeck) m. before 1837
Daughter	Cynthia	(Develly Spaulding)
Daughter	Sarah	(William Barber)
Daughter	Elisa	(Soloman Knapp)
Daughter	Rebecca	(Jeramiah Spaulding)
Daughter	Sally	(John Cozens)
Son	Roswell Woodworth	
Daughter	Present wife	(Enon Lanfear)
Daughter	Ann	(Charles Dyer)
Daughter	Nancy	(Deborah Lanfear)
Son	Ebenezer Woodworth	Electra, wife
Son	John Woodworth	Fanny,wife

Legal procedure, advertising, etc. occurred on Sept. 9, 1857 to settle estate of John Hollenbeck who had gone to Omaha City Territory of Nebraska presumably 7 or more years before.

Those mentioned were: Selah Hollenbeck
Mary Ann (Orville Brown)
Mary

Census of 1855 gives a Selah, age 23 and wife; Catherine 24 and landowner, Business Directory 1870, Mayfield gave Selah W. with 64 acres. Can this Selah be son of above John and Mary and named Selah W. after grandfather Selah Woodworth? If so it is not known whether John was accompanied west by Mary or when he emigrated, but probably before 1850.

Proably he was born between 1800 and 1815, wife died between 1837 and 1859, John went west in the late 40's after children were nearly grown and was never heard from.

Who's father of this John? It's likely Peter or John known to live in the area or possibly Michael. I have a note somewhere about a Fonda living with John Hollenbeck. It is not known where this John fits.

WILLS

Michael of 1850	book 4, page 74
John of 1857	book 5, page 144 Johnstown
Baltus I of 1859	book 5, page 204 Courthouse

This John may be the one who married Mary, daughter of Selah Woodworth whose will is mentioned here--no known relative.

WILLS AND MISCELLANEOUS

(II) Baltus Argersinger, deceased late of the town of Johnstown, died on or about 2/21/1832.
Widow--Mary Argersinger
Son --John A.
Daughter- Charlotte

Four brothers: Michael, Christian, John, and Philip
Sister: Mary Hollenbeck, wife of Baltus Hollenbeck

John A. Argersinger, executor
Ref. Fil3 # 85, Probate Court, Fonda.

The above will probated 5/21/1832 adds "To be buried beside my daughter" and names executors: Baltus Hollenbeck, wife and son. Daughter was Cynthia
Ref. Probate court, Fonda,New York.

CENSUS RECORDS

1790 Town of Caughnawaga or Fonda

John Hollenbeck 1 male of 16 and up inc. head of family
1 male under 16 (Baltus?)
2 females inc. head of family

He lived neighbor to Philip Argersinger
Henry Van Ness
Baltus Argersinger, Jr.
Baltus Argersinger (John Baltus)
John Martin

Records of Johnstown 1855

Baltus Hollenbeck		68, born Fulton Co.
Mary	, wife	68, born Fulton Co.
John	child	43, born Fulton Co.
Michael	child	25, born Fulton Co.

Baltus had 200 acres of unimproved land in 1855.

Records of Johnstown 1875

Jacob Hollenbeck		57, son of Baltus
Maria (Man Ness)	wife	55, daughter of Andrew
Sidney	child	13

Records of Johnstown 1855

David Hollenbeck		36 brother of Jacob
Dorothy,	wife	30
Salenda	child	10
Almirah	child	7
Eli	child	5
Mary C.	child	2

Records of Johnstown 1825
Baltus Hollenbeck, 6 males, 2 females, tavern keeper

Records of Johnstown 1855

Jacob Hollenbeck		35	35
Mary (Van Ness)		35	30
Mary		14	
Andrew		12	
Archibale		9	
Catherine		7	
Margaret		5	
Sarah		2	

Jacob had 115 acres worth $5,000; stock $400 and $150; plowed 50 acres. 25 acres in oats--800 bu.

Baltus 1845 Hollenbeck 1845
t 5 males, 4 females, non in school, ages 16 to 45,
1 married, 1 unmarried (John), 1 under 16 (Michael)

80 acres improved land
2 acres barley 50 bu.
4 acres peas 60 bu.
7 acrew buckwheat 100 bu.
2 acres potatoes 50 bu.
3/4 acre flax 50 bu.
2 acres wheat
14 acres corn 200 bu.
10 acres rye 50 bu.
40 acres oats 500 bu.

Fulton County Census of 1855 Johnstown

born		age		Born in Fulton Residence in Johnstown	Land Owner yes
1831	Baltus Hollenbeck III	24		24	
1805	Mary Hollenbeck	50	widow mother	50	
1782	Christian Argotsinger	73	Grandfather (blind cataract)	73	
1785	Mary Argotsinger	70	grandmother	70	
1836	Henry Hollenbeck	19	brother	19	
1838	Mary Hollenbeck	17	sister	17	

1790 Census
John Hollenbeck Broadalbin
2 females 1 a wife?
1 over 45
1 16 to 26
1 under 16
1 under 1

1800 census Town of Minden Montgomery County
John Hollenbeck
3 males under 10
2 males 10 to 16
1 male 26 to 45
1 female under 10
1 female 26 to 45

1790 census Town of Fonda Montgomery County
John Hollenbeck
1 male over 16 inc. head of house
1 male under 16 3?
2 females wife and daughter ?
He lived neighbor to Philip Argersinger
Henry Van Ness
Baltus Argersinger, Jr.
John Baltus Argersinger, Sr.
John Martin
John Hollenbeck not found in 1810 Census.

1810 census Town of Johnstown
John Hollenbeck
1 male under 10
2 males 16 to 26
1 male over 45
1 female over 45
1 female 10 to 16
1 female 16 to 26

DEATHS

1770 to 1870

St. Paul's Lutheran-Johnstown

1831	July 14	Margaret Hollenbeck	4 mo. old
1831	July 22	Hannah Hollenbeck	1 yr. 1 mo. old
1871	Feb. 4	Catherine Hollenbeck	about 80 yrs. old
1874	Jan. 22	Mary Hollenbeck	86 years old
1880	Jan. 24	Margaret Hollenbeck	73 years old
1887		Wife of Michael, marked x	no age
1889,	July 17	Phillip Hollenbeck	no age
1890		Michael marked x	no age
1891,	March 3	Michael B.	60 years old
1891	March 24	David Henry, son of Baltus	71 years old
1892	December 29	Magdalene	59 years old

1874	Jan 22,	Mary, wife of Baltus Hollenbeck	86
1889	July 17	Philip, brother of Baltus	
1891	March 3	Michael B. brother of Baltus	60
1891	March 24	David Henry, son of Baltus and Maria Hollenbeck	71

MARRIAGES

Dutch Reformed Church of Fonda

1777
John Hollenbeck
Ann Maria (Margaret) Argersinger
Married Dec. 30, 1777

St. Paul's Lutheran Johnstown

1830
Dec. 16, Baltus Hollenbeck, Jr. farmer and Mary (Maria) Argersinger (spinster) married at home of Baltus Sr. in Amsterdam.

1850
Oct. 24, Margaret Hollenbeck and David Argersinger in town of Johnstown, N. Y.

1851
Sept. 25, Baltus M Hollenbeck and Elizabeth Argersinger

1865,
Jan 1 Mrs. Maria Hollenbeck married at 6 o'clock at the widow's home, Johnstown, to Peter Hart of Clayton Jefferson County with Maria's children Baltus Hollenbeck and wife.

Dutch Reformed Church of Fonda

1786
March 20 Philip Argersinger--Batia Hollenbeck

1786
March 23 Margaret Hollenbeck-Wm. Southword

1772
Sept. 28 James (Jacob) Hollenbeck-Ytje Bratt

1767
Dec. 25 Nanning Hollenbeck-Alida Ten Eyck

1776
Feb. 29 Abraham Hollenbeck-Maria Pruin

1796
John Hollenbeck - Ann La Grange

1788
Nov. 9 Jacob Hollenbeck - Sarah Thompson

1816
Oct. 22 Catherine Hollenbeck - Michael B. Heagle

1850
June 26 Michael Hollenbeck - Charlotte Moore

1851
Sept.11 John Hollenbeck - Magdalena Hollenbeck

1859
Dec. 28 Michael Hollenbeck - Ann Eliza Traver

1857
Mar. 25 Baltus Hollenbeck - Catherine Putman

1875
June 16 Katie Hollenbeck - Eldore Hedden at home of Jacob H.

1869
Feb. 24 Marrieta Hollenbeck (daughter of Philipp) and John Fuilhot

1872
Nov. 27 Katie Hollenbeck (daughter of Philip) and Daniel Briggs

1873
Dec. 2 Luther Hollenbeck (son of Philip) and Hattie Knickerbocker of Yallatin, Columbia County.

Miscellaneous Notes

Andrew a Ten Eyck (?)

The name Andrew or Andries first appeared in Hollenbeck line as Andries Van Ness, born Sept. 29, 1787. He was son of Hendrick Van Ness or Nest, he b. 1755 and Maria Ten Eyck m. May 4, 1785. It is assumed that Andrew came from the Ten Eyck family.

"Isaac Hollenbeck, next, a dec. of Hendrick of Half Moon, lived in Albany County near present village of Delmar, He married first Catherine A. Provast, second Van Der Poel." I don't know where I got this, but check on Isaac who died in 1709. The Children of Isaac is available.

March 17, 1960
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Hazel and Herbert,

Guess it was all those Irish songs today that reminded me that I should write. I told Mom I would answer the questions about family history after I found out from Dad, then I put the envelope with the answers on it away and just forgot. Must be old age.

The section on which they homesteaded a quarter was 5½ miles east of Holdrege, 1 mile north and 1 mile east of Sacramenta and 2½ miles south of Funk. Northeast 1/4 was best and belonged to George Mortimer (married to Sarah Hollenbeck sister of Grandad) they were the ones who raised Uncle Brown.

Southeast 1/4 was Bob Mortimers; Southwest 1/4 was Grandad Hollenbeck's; John Watson's was in next section next to Grand dad's. The kids all called her "Aunt Han", but Dad didn't remember that she was any relation. The first soddys were in center of section called Yorktown or Freewater. They all used the same well. The men had come out the fall before and built the houses. I think Grandma and 5 children came out in spring 1778. Later Grand dad moved a house from Sacramento to about x on his 1/4. Aunt Lura and Uncle Hals Whitmey may have lived in the sod house on Grand dad's 1/4 and the rest lived in the frame house at x. Dad stayed with Aunt Lura a lot during that time. Dad had told me once he rocked the cradle (must have been for Sid and Earl) anyway it was a white one, he didn't know what became of it.

In Feb. 1896 it took a month to go to Missouri, they were there 2 years. That was when the boys set the neighbors hen in the loft of the tobacco drying shed, she came up later (after the neighbors had moved away) with a dozen or so chickens. Also there were wild turkeys that came to the buildings with Grandma's. I may be mixed up, but there were squatters on this Missouri land and Grand dad rented a place until he got them off and a house built. Then they came back to Neb. and then went to Colorado in 1902 and were back in Missouri at Marshfield in 1904. Dad stayed in Colorado riding irrigation ditches. I think Grand Dad came to Ansley in June of 1906. I didn't write it down, but he and Uncle Elmer went in the Livery Business together and I think they had to sign 40 $50.00 notes to start. I'll try to remember to ask about it.

While they were still on the homestead, Grand Dad carried mail from the south (Dad didn't remember where) into Kearney. Sid married Lida Sennett, (Jim's sister), Earl married Belle Holster, Feb. 23, 1910., Lige--Nell Cobb about 1894, Herman-Letha Hopkins, July 1907, Uncle Herman's live in Fort Collins, Colorado. Earl, Herman, Elmer and Lura and the folks all have been married 50 years or more. Uncle Brown was 60 years on Jan 31.

Was up to Broken Bow to see Aunt Mae and Aunt Margie. I didn't like to ask Aunt Mae about family dates when she was facing another operation

and Aunt Margie was so upset about Aunt Mae she forgot and wanted to talk about other things. I gave each of them some of the pictures taken when we were all home at Christmas. There is nothing they could have liked any better. And we aren't that handsome, ha!!

March 23,

We met George in Yuma last Friday, he went back to Las Vegas Sunday afternoon. It was 96° there on Sunday. Called Karen that morning there was 30 inches of snow on ground there in Omaha. It is raining here in Prescott today.

Met a Mary Hollenbeck at lunch today, her husband is Marion. His Grandfather was Frank Hollenbeck who went to Kansas from New York in '70s or '80s. Will call her back for more names.

Love

Ethel

Copies of this entire works will be recorded in History and Archives Departments in New York State, at Albany and Fonda, in Nebraska, Wyoming and other such places. Also, the Mormons will most likely place it on record in Utah.

Hollenbeck's relatives or any interested people wishing to make corrections or desiring to receive or give additional information may write me at 17th E. Park Ave., Riverton, Wyoming.

Entire copies priced at $3.00 each, plus 60¢ postage.

In addition, I have a book on Hunting and Fishing, true surprising adventures of men and horses in Wyoming Mountains, copyrighted by me, 1963, that I sell for $2.00, postpaid.

May, 1963

Herb Hollenbeck, Author.